

Labor Peace Congress Plan Wins Backing

DENVER, Aug. 14 (FP).—An AFL editor here said he has been much encouraged by the response to his proposal for a nationwide labor peace congress.

He is Max Awner, assistant editor of the Colorado Labor Advocate, official AFL news-

paper. His views were aired in an exchange of correspondence with President Hugh Bryson of the National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards.

After reading Awner's proposal in the Advocate, Bryson wrote to him: "We've left the problem of peace and all the

attendant matters up to the politicians, generals and diplomats too long. We agree wholeheartedly with you that 'there's something we can do about this mess' and it's not to 'just dig ourselves in a deep hole somewhere, and say let 'er rain' either."

In response, Awner wrote Bryson: "I was much encouraged to receive your letter, as well as several others from union people, commenting on my suggestion for a nationwide Peace Congress of Labor."

Awner said his peace pro-

posal was intended to awaken the leaders of labor, "those whose voices are sometimes listened to in policy-making circles in this country, to the need for forthright determined and immediate action in the cause of peace."

Throngs Honor Mother Bloor, File Past Bier

By John Hudson Jones

Thousands of New Yorkers, men and women, young and old, Negro and white, were filing with silent reverence past the flower-bedecked bier of Mother Ella Reeve Bloor

at St. Nicholas Arena late yesterday as this edition went to press.

Many workers came right from their shops to pay their respects to one of the great women of American history, one who until her death last Friday at the age of 89 had devoted her entire life to the cause of the people, to the fight for peace and socialism.

There were tears—and there was quiet resolution to "carry on for Mother" in the historic old arena on West 66 St. Tributes were pouring in from all over the world for the famed Communist leader.

The people began gathering at the arena before 4 p.m. A changing guard of Negro and white workers stood by the bier. Many who came remained and chatted quietly in the huge auditorium while the organ intoned a medley of Negro

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Baltimore '4' Win Bail Cut

BALTIMORE, Aug. 14.—Four local Smith Act victims won a battle today in their fight to have the excessive bail of \$75,000 reduced. After a two-hour hearing, U. S. District Judge W. Calvin Chestnut fixed bail at \$20,000 each for George Meyers and Roy Wood. He set bail for Maurice Braverman, Baltimore attorney, at \$5,000.

Bail was set at \$20,000 for Mrs. Regina Frankfeld later in the day after a conference in Judge Chestnut's chambers at which the government prosecutor indicated that he would accept such a figure as a minimum. A hearing has been set for Friday at which time Joseph Forer, who served also as Wood's attorney, will seek a reduction beyond the \$20,000.

Maurice Braverman was expected to be freed later today, bail having been posted for him.

Harold Buchman acted as counsel for Braverman and Meyers.

U. S. District Attorney Bernard Flynn announced at the hearing that this morning the new federal grand jury had, within a couple of hours after its convening, indicted the three defendants here, together with Philip Frankfeld, Mrs. Regina Frankfeld and Mrs. Dorothy Blumberg.

During the hearing, two attorneys testified in support of the defense motion for a reduction in Braverman's bail. Stevenson Masson, well-known admiralty lawyer, said he had known Braverman for some years "as a man of character and the highest integrity." Dallas F. Nicholas, prominent Negro attorney and member of the Board of School Commissioners and a former president of the Monumental Bar Association, said he had known Braverman "professionally and socially" and described him as a man of "the highest integrity."

U. S. Attorney Flynn opposed the motion for a bail reduction, claiming that the defendants were all "high leaders" in the Communist Party and had attended Party meetings and had "even made speeches."

Wood, Meyers and Braverman each took the witness stand in

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Protests Force 'Amos 'n Andy' Off the Air in Milwaukee

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Andy Onda Rips Gov't 'Sedition' Case to Shreds

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 14. — "I have dedicated my life to the interests of my class—the working class," said Andy Onda in his closing argument before the Pittsburgh "sedition" trial jury today.

The right to think and to speak and to organize is indispensable to the working class, he continued.

The present trial of himself and Jim Dolsen, continued Onda, is an attempt to deny the working-class that right.

"As a member of the working-class," Onda declared, "I will fight

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Ridgway Ultimatum Threatens Truce

Gen. Ridgway, who recently hailed a possible Korea settlement at the 38th parallel, yesterday dashed public hopes for peace by handing down an ultimatum rejecting a truce at the parallel, according to press dispatches from Tokyo. Ridgway told a Tokyo

press conference that he will settle for nothing less than a buffer zone extending some 30 miles north of the North-South Korea boundary. He thus confirmed the earlier statements from Korean and Chinese sources that Ridgway was

DOES GEN. RIDGWAY WANT WHAT THE PEOPLE WANT?

AN EDITORIAL

OUR COUNTRY must become aroused over the growing peril of a bigger slaughter in Korea if the truce talks collapse.

The statements pouring out of Tokyo and the Pentagon headquarters in Korea are incredible.

Here is Gen. Van Fleet yesterday:

"The enemy is suffering; he is hurt. He needs peace." (World-Telegram, August 14, page 1).

This desire for peace by the Koreans is seen apparently as the Pentagon's big chance to smash out the cease-fire talks by imposing "take-it-or-leave-it" ultimatums.

Yesterday's afternoon papers carried the report that "two top UN commanders said today that the Communists can either accept a cease-fire based on the present front or fight it out on the battlefield." (N. Y. Post).

But only a few hours earlier, Gen. Ridgway had told the world:

"We are not inflexible . . . we have expressed our willingness to make adjustments. . . ."

How can any thinking Amer-

ican figure this out? Will he get from it a picture of generals trying to bring the killing to a halt?

Adm. Joy and Gen. Ridgway have ditched the 38th Parallel. This was the original position taken by Acheson and Ridgway, by the UN good offices committee, and repeated in Soviet delegate Malik's radio speech which started the present talks.

Now they talk of a new concept—a "battle line" based not only on their own definition of where they are, but expanded limitlessly by their concept that they have superior air and naval power which must be added to their present "battle line!"

This is the MacArthur demand for unconditional surrender disguised with double-talk. It is deceiving no one in Kaesong or Asia. MacArthur was recalled for making this kind of ultimatum; Ridgway is now apparently resuming it.

The American people are concerned with one thing: peace. Let us call upon President Truman to insure a cease-fire, withdrawal from the 38th Parallel and finally complete withdrawal by all foreign troops from Korea.

Rally Tomorrow

To Save Truce Talks

American Peace Crusade leaders called on all New Yorkers to fill the "Stop the Killing Rally" tomorrow night at the Riverside Plaza Hotel, 253 W. 73rd St., as the best assurance that the Korean truce-talks do not fail.

"Peace demands by the people helped bring the truce-talks into being," APC spokesmen declared. "The people must speak up again to halt the killing and guarantee that the talks go on."

Paul Robeson and Leon Strauss will be among the leading speakers at the Rally. Earl Robinson, noted composer and folk-singer, will perform. Tickets are popularly priced at 60 cents.

demanding Korean-held territory as the price of peace.

"The line we propose is the line now generally held by the UN forces," Ridgway said. "We are not inflexible," he claimed, while

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THOUSANDS OF FORD WORKERS HAIL ROBESON AT PICNIC

PEACE THEME OF DETROIT FETE

DETROIT, Aug. 14.—Several thousand Ford foundry workers, their families and their friends, cheered Paul Robeson, Vito Marcantonio, Rev. Charles A. Hill and their own United Auto Workers Local 600 officers at their big Paris Park picnic Sunday, as they called for a militant fight for peace.

"Eight hundred million people all over the world," said Robeson, "are determined to impose peace. They want to be friends with us. They just wonder why we don't put into straitjackets the generals and diplomats who stir up trouble."

The way to solve shop grievances, the famous Negro singer explained, is first of all to halt the war.

"Without peace, there can be no security!" he said.

Robeson paid homage to the magnificent unity achieved between Negro and white worker, native and foreign born in the Ford local. "You have done this," he pointed out, "because you had to do it for survival. Speedup is

no respecter of color. Layoffs

strike regardless of national origin." Such must be the answer, he stressed, to the auto barons' principle of "divide and rule," to residential segregation, to the misused power of the policemen's billy, to the deportation hysteria.

There are two ways to stay out of jail, Robeson declared. One is to "learn the goosetep, the other to roll up your sleeves and fight for freedom."

Robeson's choice obviously approved by his listeners, was to "continue comforting the oppressed, challenging entrenched greed and encouraging the fight for peace, security and brotherhood."

The audience also warmly greeted Robeson's announcement that he intended to visit Detroit again before November to help the election campaign of Rev. Charles A. Hill who will "vigorously defend the rights of all the common people and run circles around the

corporation hacks."

Hill's candidacy for Common Council has the official support of Local 600's executive, it was announced by James Watts, chairman of Local 600's FEPC Committee. Recording Secretary William Hood, who left a hospital bed to honor the Local's guests, urged the gathering to fight for FEPC and do everything to assure Hill's election.

Rev. Hill himself, greeted by an ovation, urged "Let us go as a mighty army to bring the government of Detroit back to the people."

Attorney eGorge Crockett pre-

sented Vito Marcantonio to the picnic crowd, and the militant former congressman, in turn, praised Crockett as "one of the ablest attorneys in the U. S." whose work will "long be remembered after judicial tyrants are cast into oblivion."

Marcantonio took issue with President Truman's minimizing of the unemployment crisis in Detroit of 100,000, pointing out that joblessness "always happens so long as we have an economic program geared to war."

He charged that the Democratic and Republican bosses don't want peace, and that is why they are quibbling over cease-fire at the 38th parallel.

BILLIONS FOR BASES AS FOOD PRICES ZOOM

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UNIONISTS REPORT ON TRIP TO EUROPE—3:

LEARN WHY THE POLISH PEOPLE HATE VERY IDEA OF WAR

This is the third installment of an eyewitness report by an 11-member U. S. trade union delegation which visited western and eastern Europe in July, 1951.

In going to and coming from Eastern Europe, we were able to stop in the United States-occupied zones of Berlin and Vienna. Unfortunately, we did not have opportunities to visit factories and discuss problems with workers. However, we did notice one thing of great importance which we feel should be reported. Here was the dividing line of Europe. Here we saw American soldiers serving as occupational troops of sections of Germany and Austria. Here we began to see that the world is divided into two parts and that if there is to be peace, these two parts must learn to live together. It is our conviction that this process is not being helped by the presence of occupation armies anywhere—whether they be American, Russian or any others.

We then visited Prague, while in transit to Poland and the Soviet Union. The day we spent in Prague, waiting for an airplane, interested the delegation very much. Throughout the city, we saw many signs of American traditions, influences and backgrounds in the housing, architecture and many other aspects of life. We saw clean streets, a well-organized social order, prosperous people and stores jammed with products. If one were to take his eyes off the signs in the Czechoslovak language, he would think he was in a particularly clean, prosperous American city. These people, too, continually proclaim their friendship for the American people and asked only to live in peace with the rest of the world.

POLAND

In Warsaw, we met with both trade union leaders and workers. The thing that impressed us most in Warsaw was the terrible destruction caused by the war. We still saw whole areas leveled to the ground. Even though the ma-

jority of the devastation has been repaired, there is still a tremendous amount of construction going on in the city. On every street, for as far as the eye could see, in every direction, scaffolding is still up in front of every house.

We learned that one out of every 25 workers in Poland is a building worker, engaged in constructing new homes; that the most important task of the country is rebuilding Poland; that there is no unemployment; that the standard of living is constantly improving; that the workers pay only up to 5 percent of their wages for rent; that the workers do not pay for social insurance or for the many social services, including nurseries for their children.

As far as the conditions of work are concerned, there is generally a 46-hour week, consisting of five days at eight hours per day and six hours on Saturday. Workers are paid time-and-a-half or double-time for overtime work. In some industries, such as the metal, chemical and mining industries,

the workers work a 34-hour week. All workers receive 70 percent of their wages when they are sick, in addition to free medical treatment. Workers who are employed for a year receive two weeks' vacation with pay; after three years, they receive three weeks, and after 10 years, one month's vacation.

We were able to quickly see why these people constantly told us of their hatred for the Nazi fascists who caused this terrible destruction by systematically mining every house and every street and blowing them up with dynamite. We could see why these people hate war with all their hearts and appeal to us so earnestly for peace between our two countries. We saw that this reconstruction of their country was the most important thing to them—that all their energy is devoted to the rebuilding of their homes and factories and the winning of a better life. We were able to understand their desire that nothing should stand in the way of this tremendous task.

labor shorts

ITU Gains

Gains in union membership and in their earning standards, was reported by president Woodruff Randolph of the International Typographical Union as delegates were coming into Atlanta for its 93rd Convention, Aug. 17. The membership grew from 84,355 in 1944 to 92,670 today. Average annual earnings were \$2,659.11 in 1944; in 1950 they were \$4,732.88.

The union nevertheless faces big hardships brought on by the Taft-Hartley Law and new printing methods, including the new teletypesetter, Randolph said. He expressed the opinion, however, that the teletypesetter-automatic lino-typing of wired copy — is much overrated.

Mediation in Copper

U. S. Mediators were at work in Washington in efforts to bring an agreement between unions of copper workers and seven major companies employing 100,000 workers. The major union in the field is the unaffiliated Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers. Others are a number of AFL maintenance craft organizations with whom Mine-Mill has a cooperative relationship, and the United Steel Workers of America.

CIO Union on Skids

Labor, organ of the 15 standard railroad unions, suggests that the days of the CIO's United Railroad Workers are numbered. The AFL's Railway Carmen, reports Labor, has asked the Mediation Board to poll the 1,300 employees of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie R.R. where the URW holds the contract, after a successful card signature campaign among the workers. The same is true on the Pennsylvania R.R. lines where an election is soon to be scheduled, according to Labor. Earlier this year the AFL unions wiped out the URW on the Santa Fe lines with a big majority. The head of the CIO's declining union is John Green, former president of the shipbuilders.

Union Shop in NYC

The New York Central, the country's second largest line, signed a union shop agreement with the non-operating unions covering 80,000 employees. Prior to that only the Great Northern signed such pact, in line with the recent law permitting union shops on railroads.

Michigan CIO Confab

Greater and more vigorous anti-Reuther strength was evident at the recent Michigan State CIO Convention. Reuther's appearance as the featured speaker signaled a walkout by the large delegation of Ford, Local 600, led by its president Carl Stellato. This was in retaliation for Reuther's refusal to speak from the same platform with John L. Lewis at the recent 10th anniversary celebration of the local. The incumbent officers of the Michigan CIO were reelected with a thousand dollar raise.

Slap on the Wrist

Twenty-one wage-hour violations, including one of requiring a woman to work 17½ hours straight in the kitchen, brought a total of only \$709.50 in fines for the 14-story Broun Hotel in Louisville, Ky. The hotel owner, J. Graham Brown, is reputed to be worth \$30,000,000. The Hotel and Restaurant International and the Firemen and Oilers unions, have been on strike against the hotel since March 29. Strike leaders said the light fine will only serve to encourage more violations.

Wives Defy Ban to Picket Zinc Plant

BAYARD, N. M., Aug. 14.—Wives, daughters, sisters and mothers of striking members of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers continued to maintain picket lines outside the gates of the Empire Zinc Co. plant despite enforcement of an injunction through more arrests and fines. The strike is in its tenth month.

Meanwhile, it was reported, three Grant County special deputies named to "maintain the peace" entered company property to work as strikebreakers.

Two of the men, Robert Capshaw and Marvin Moseley were praised only two days ago by a Silver City Justice of Peace when charges were brought against them by six members of the women's picket lines for "assault and battery." In speaking of their black-jacking five women, and hitting a 14-year-old girl with a car, the Justice of the Peace said, "We should commend these men, instead of punishing them."

Moseley and Capshaw were seen sneaking to work through the hills into company property.

After hearing testimony for two days on the charges of the six women against Capshaw and Moseley, the Grant County justice

of the peace, dismissed all charges and commended the gunmen for a job well done.

His next step was to cite the parents of the 14-year-old girl, Rachel Juarez, "for contributing to juvenile delinquency by permitting their daughter to go to the Mine-Mill picket line." The parents of the girl were bound over to the district court.

The judge then issued warrants for the arrest of the two women pickets who brought the original charges against the gunmen on the ground that they "interfered" with peace officers.

The judge said "any injury sustained (by the pickets) was brought on by themselves, and the officers should be commended, instead of punished. It is our duty to find those two defendants not guilty."

Ernest Vilasquez, leader of the striking miners, noted that only two days earlier the court sentenced and fined leaders of the union for not placing confidence in the courts.

"We just can't understand what courts the judge meant when he told us this," said Vilasquez.



WOMEN TAKE OVER strike duties at Empire Zinc, Bayard, N. M., after an injunction is issued against the Mine, Mill local. Photo above shows group of women following release from jail recently when they defied a no-picketing edict.

Canada Strike Hero Out of Jail

MONTREAL, Aug. 14 (ALN).—Tene Rocque, militant leader of the 1949 asbestos strike, has finished his prison term and is now free, his health seriously impaired by the severity of his detention.

The Canadian Catholic Confederation of Labor, which announced Rocque's release, said he would resume his post as assistant director of organization as soon as he recovers his health. The asbestos strike leader was kept in solitary confinement in Bordeaux jail on orders of Premier Duplessis, acting as attorney-general.

According to the French language paper Le Devoir, Rocque lost 35 pounds during his months in prison. The paper said several world trade union bodies had come to the defense of Rocque and recalled that the International Confederation of Christian Trade Unions had considered placing the case before the United Nations.

A BUS THAT WAS REALLY GOING PLACES

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 12.—Of all the buses running in Los Angeles County last weekend, one was different. It was marked "Destination Peace."

The bus was sponsored by American Women for Peace. In it rode 45 women and children of all colors and creeds working together for peace. Mrs. Bernice Henry was in charge.

They distributed thousands of leaflets and pamphlets to crowds on the beaches and in the parks. Several hundred signatures were collected for a peace scroll addressed to President Truman.

The scroll proposed that the

truce negotiators in Kaesong accept a ceasefire at the 38th parallel as a basis for settlement of the Korean war.

At each stop made by the peace bus, a one-year-old girl, Retta Mason, led a short parade. A circular, entitled "The Cry of the Children. Give us Peace," was distributed.

Virginia and Christile Owens, two little Negro girls, sold The Peacemaker, official organ of American Women for Peace.

Then the peace bus rolled on down the street. Its passengers sang, "I Ain't Gonna Study War No More." Pedestrians read such slogans as: "Children's Best De-

fense Is Peace," "Blessed Are the Peacemakers," "Peace Prices, Not War Prices" and "Women Can Win the Peace."

The bus traveled through downtown Los Angeles, Venice Hermosa Beach, San Pedro, Watts and Long Beach.

Several times hitch-hiking soldiers and sailors were given lifts by the bus. Some were Korea-bound. All agreed they'd like to see international difficulties settled around the peace table.

Asked whether he'd like to see the Korean war ended by the current negotiations in Kaesong, one replied: "Are you kidding?"

The Night When Mother Bloor Spoke 'Unprepared' on Whitman

By WALTER LOWENFELS

On May 23, 1946, the National Maritime Union Hall in Philadelphia was jammed with a thousand people come to celebrate Walt Whitman's birthday. It was close to 9 p.m. The program of skits, songs, poetry reading was under way. But the visiting speaker had not yet appeared. It was the night of the nation-wide railroad strike.

Looking over the faces in the hall (I was chairman), I saw Mother Bloor sitting in one of the front rows.

As the next act went on, I consulted with the committee in charge. They agreed to have Mother speak. But was she prepared?

"Of course not," I said. "But Mother is always prepared to speak about Walt Whitman."

"But will she do it?"

With the committee's approval, I squeezed in beside Mother, and whispered to her while the show was going on.

She nodded "Yes." In a few moments she was holding the big audience engrossed as she gave a 40-minute talk on Walt Whitman.

People who were there talked for days about the inspiration they got from her personal reminiscences of Whitman when she was a child, and the way she brought out his essential message of joy in the common people.

Now we are burying Mother in Harleigh Cemetery in Camden, a few feet away from where Walt Whitman lies. Those who heard Mother speak year after year at the Whitman celebrations will remember how she pointed out that she had her final resting place selected.

"Don't be sad," she used to warn. "I want you all to come and visit me, particularly the children, the way we are visiting Walt Whitman today."

And then she would recite aloud her favorite poem from the Whitman she knew and loved so well—The Mystic Trumpeteer:

... I see the enslaved, the overthrown, the hurt, the opprest of the whole earth;

I feel the measureless shame and humiliation of my race—it becomes all mine. ...

Utter defeat upon me weighs—all lost! the foe victorious!

(Yet 'mid the ruins Pride colossal stands, unshaken to the last; Endurance, resolution to the last).

Now, trumpeter, for thy close

Vouchsafe a higher strain than any yet;

Sing to my soul—renew its languishing faith and hope;

Rouse up my slow belief—give me some vision of the future;

Give me, for once, its prophecy and joy.

O glad, exulting, culminating song!

A vigor more than earth's is in thy notes!

Marches of victory—man disenthralled—the conqueror at last!

Hymns to the universal God, from universal Man—all joy!

A reborn race appears—a perfect World, all joy!

Women and Men, in wisdom, innocence and health—all joy!

Riotous, laughing bacchinal, fill'd with joy!

War, sorrow, suffering gone—the rank earth purged—nothing but joy left!

The ocean fill'd with joy—the atmosphere all joy!

Joy! joy! in freedom, worship, love! Joy in the ecstasy of life!

Enough to merely be! Enough to breathe

Joy, Joy! all over Joy!

Like all the hundreds of thousands who knew and loved Mother, dozens of pictures of her in action spring to mind now. But amidst all her vast experience in working with and inspiring people, the picture that stands out in my mind, is Mother reciting her own creed in Whitman's words:

Joy! joy! all over joy!

She would repeat the last line, and talk about the source of this joy, and inspire us with that profound belief in the American people she shared with her favorite poet.

And it is not accidental that these two great American figures—one the poet of words; the other, the poet of action, lie so close together now in the earth they loved and served so well.

For it was not only unshakable confidence, based on scientific knowledge, in the people's ability to transform society that inspired Mother and kept her active to her last days.



MOTHER BLOOR

Protests Remove Amos'n Andy From Milwaukee Airwaves

Residents of Milwaukee, the home city of Blatz Beer, will be spared the spectacle of the "Amos 'n' Andy" television show at the conclusion of the current 13-week contract period, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has been informed by its Milwaukee branch.

Following protest by the branch, Russell Winnie, manager of Station WTMJ-TV, told Mrs. Ardrie A. Halyard, president of the Milwaukee NAACP branch and the Blatz Brewing Co., sponsors of the "Amos 'n' Andy" show, of the station's decision to discontinue the program.

After writing a letter of protest to the station explaining the NAACP's objection to the show depicting Negroes as "inferior,

lazy, dumb and dishonest," Mrs. Halyard called a conference of sympathetic and cooperating organizations to consider a plan of action on a communitywide basis.

Among the organizations participating in the conference were the local units of the Urban League, YMCA, Jewish Council, American Federation of Labor, League of Women Voters, NAACP branch and youth council, and the Mayor's Commission on Human Rights.

In a letter of congratulations to Mrs. Halyard, Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, lauded the "effective job you did in Blatz' own backyard" and said it "should be an inspiration to all our branches to move ahead in the

fight against misrepresentation of the Negro in this "Amos 'n' Andy" television show."

Endorsement of the NAACP campaign has come also from the Laymen's Council of Mt. Olivet Baptist Church, one of Harlem's largest congregations. S. H. Fowler Sr., chairman of the council, wrote Mr. White giving assurance of "unstinted support and ardent determination to cooperate with you in this undertaking in every way."

The "Amos 'n' Andy" program, Mr. Fowler said, "is detrimental to good will among men and to the proper respect that should be given to the members of any race or racial group."

Why Tyrone Ducked 'Lydia Bailey'

Tyrone Power turned down the lead role in the 20th Century Fox movie "Lydia Bailey."

Power said he didn't want any more "costume picture" roles—people were tired of them, he said.

Here's what many others think, however:

Lydia Bailey is based on an historical novel dealing with the revolutionary overthrow of 18th Century British and French imperialism by native Haitians, whose



TYRON POWER

heroic leaders were Negroes. In the book, although done by an apologist for early exploitation in America, three Negro leaders, King Dick, Toussaint L'Ouverture and Mirabeau, are compelling figures.

The film story has restricted the role of the leaders of the historic Negro kingdom in Haiti, providing only eight speaking parts for Negro actors. Nevertheless, the film story gives King Dick a sufficiently powerful role in the screen version to overshadow the artificial white "lead" in some parts of the picture.

With a talented and widely experienced Negro actor rumored to be scheduled for this part, old timers believe, actor Power let his artistic chauvinism show, shrinking from the risk of playing in a picture where a leading Negro actor might run off with the honors.

Furthermore, with all of its shortcomings, here was a film story in which Negro actors, cast in prominent roles, might get a crack at denting Hollywood's tradition against Negroes being portrayed with dignity and honor.

What 20th Century Fox brass will do with the script, now that Power has balked at a "dangerous" role for a white film hero, wasn't clear at the moment.

DOWN MEMORY LANE

"An honest man doesn't sell his conscience for money. An honest man does not share in Hearstian hysteria or wallow in a Peglerian pigsty."—Milton Krims, screen-writer shortly before he agreed to do the script for The Iron Curtain, a Hearstian film conceived in a Peglerian pigsty.

'WOMEN WITHOUT NAMES', MORE SEX AND SADISM

By MICHAEL VARY

At the close of the war, Italian movie-making flowered after years of fascist vulgarism. Spurred on by the strong resistance movement, such films as "Open City" and "Bicycle Thief" were based on real problems, real situations, real people.

Since then, the Marshall Plan has invaded Italy, and along with it crept the vulgarism of Hollywood. Hollywood demands sex, sadism and sensationalism. The Italian people demand socially important themes. The result is an attempt to make films with sex, sadism—and social significance.

Such an impossible combination is "Women Without Names" (at the World), starring Simone Simon, Francoise Rosay and Valentina Cortese; written produced and directed by Geza Radvanyi, and spoken in many languages.

"Women Without Names" is set in a detention camp outside Trieste. The inmates are women from all parts of Europe, with many different backgrounds, but with the common "crime" of having no identification papers. There is a prostitute from Paris, an insane Polish woman whom the Nazis had sent to front-line brothels, a lesbian stoolpigeon, a hard-bitten grandmother type, and the "heroine," a young woman who fled from Yugoslavia and was arrested in Trieste by a military police unit headed by an American MP.

It is apparent that these women committed no crime. Then why are they behind the high wall? Who put them there? "Women Without Names" never identifies the enemy. Indeed, the enemy is always the elusive identification paper. Never, heaven forbid, the Marshall Planners who run Italy today.

There is some talk, true, of the Yugoslav woman's husband who was murdered because he talked about freedom. And "politics"—the word—is mentioned again and again. But always it is equated with everything that people do in their social relations. Thus the murdered peace fighter is "in politics" just as much as those who murdered him.

The film concentrates its main



'SCOREBOARD' BACK MONDAY

Lester Rodney's sports column, "On the Scoreboard," will be back starting next Monday.

interest on the Yugoslav woman's pregnancy and her determination to escape so that the child will not be born behind barbed wire. There is the usual fanatic escape attempt, complete with hair-pulling, biting and scratching, reminiscent of Hollywood's product about women in prison. When the escape attempt will anyone be fooled by this overt attempt to picture these prison guards, and the Marshall Planners tempt is quelled, the camp commander invites the women into the main hall for tea (no kidding) and advises them that they're much better off in prison than in the cruel world outside.

Shades of Saypol and his medicos who advise that imprisonment benefits a heart ailment.

The camp commander and all the guards are polished gentlemen, the kindest you can find. But



who give them their orders, as benefactors and kind fathers of the poor, downtrodden, homeless women-without-a-country? Hardly!

"Women Without Names" is shot through with sex and sadism. The shocking scene of two lesbians fighting over possession of a young girl! The brutal picture of unattended childbirth, serving no purpose but to accustom audiences to human suffering until they can view it without concern or feeling.

The constant theme of "men, men, men" is posed as the one and only obsession of the women. They know they are unjustly jailed, and they want their freedom. But this search for freedom is inseparably identified with their search for men. What a travesty on the courage and understanding of the persecuted. What an insult to women.

All this is slightly varnished with socially "conscious" references to make the product more palatable to audiences who look to the films as a mirror of their lives, their problem, and their hopes for the future.



A. Popov as Rimsky-Korsakov and Alexander Borodin in the title role of "Mussorgsky" in a scene from the new Soviet film "Mussorgsky" which has its American premiere at the Stanley Theatre this Saturday, Aug. 18. A biographical study of the music and times of the Russian composer of "Boris Godunov," "Song of the Flea" and other operas, the film also shows Mussorgsky as the fiery and brilliant member and contemporary of Russia's "Big Five" in music who included Rimsky-Korsakov, Borodin, Balakirev and Cui.

UE Wins 3 Times at Westinghouse Plant

CIO's Raiders Lose NLRB Poll By More Votes Than Last Year

JERSEY CITY.—Westinghouse Electric shop workers gave CIO raiders a stinging rebuke this week when they voted to continue with the United Electrical Radio and



JAMES McLEISH
His Union Wins

Machine Workers—and by a wider margin than last year's election.

For the second straight year CIO's "Imitation" UE used NLRB election machinery as a wedge to try to force their way into this Jersey City plant, challenging the independent union's right to represent the 801 shop workers. This

British OK Malan Racism

DURBAN, Aug. 14 (ALN).—The British racists who dominate the Durban city council have demonstrated their complete approval of Prime Minister Malan's policy of racial segregation in South Africa. The council approved a report drawn up by its technical subcommittee on race zoning which aims at the complete replanning of Durban to conform with the "group areas" ghetto act.

"Effective segregation demands effective boundaries, real boundaries and not merely hypothetical ones," the report said. "The boundaries must in fact be barriers."

The report discussed at length the nature of the wall marking the ghettos for Africans and Indians which the Durban council proposes to establish. "A narrow vacant greenbelt tends simply to become a communal park and thus encourages contact," it noted disapprovingly. The report is to be followed by another report carving up Durban into racial zones.



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time, their raiding attempt came in the middle of UE's struggle to win plant-wide seniority for the workers.

The vote for UE was 397, as against 319 for the IUE-CIO. Seven voted for no union, one ballot was voided, and 77 didn't vote. UE's victory came as a slap in the face to the IUE raiders. For weeks, they had been sniping at the union's seniority fight, and had broadcast gleeful predictions of a plant-wide sweep.

This is UE's third victory at Westinghouse Electric. The first came in 1943, when UE swamped the company union and won recognition as bargaining agent. Last year, when IUE tried to red bait them out of the plant, they won again.

Officials of Local 456 greeted their reelection with a pledge to renew their struggle until they win an effective clause guaranteeing plant-wide seniority.

CALIF. STUDENTS PETITION FOR VICTIMS OF SMITH ACT

BERKELEY, Aug. 14.—A group of University of California students has sponsored and is circulating a petition among fellow students here, demanding immediate "release of all Smith Act victims."

Addressed to President Truman the petition points out: "The First Amendment, cornerstone of our Bill of Rights, states, 'Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press.'"

Supreme Court Justice Hugo L. Black is quoted: "No matter how

just and unreasonable demands of the United Nations for an armistice line based on the present battle front."

It said: "It is clear that these adjustments mean very little. The fantastic idea that the whole battle zone must be in North Korea is completely rejected by the Korean and Chinese delegations."

"It is impossible even to discuss such adjustments when the Americans consider that all such adjustments must be within North Korean territory."

"The Korean and Chinese have been patient and reasonable in their attitude and will not be forced into accepting the unjust and unreasonable demands, whatever blustering may come from Ridgway's headquarters and Washington."

In the deadlocked armistice talks yesterday chief Korean delegate Gen. Nam Il scathingly attacked the Ridgway argument against the buffer zone along the 38th Parallel.

The negotiators scheduled a 25th conference session for 9 p.m. today. Ridgway's forces smashed at Korea by land, sea and air yesterday. Ground troops attacked above Hwachon on the central front. Warships bombarded the east coast harbor of Wonsan with some 300 shells. Superforts blasted the North Korean capital city of Pyongyang.

Iran Hits Proposals Of British Gov't

TEHERAN, Aug. 14.—Iran today expressed disappointment at the British government's terms for settling the oil nationalization dispute and hinted at a breakdown in the negotiations.

Vice Premier Hossein Fatemi said the British proposals were disappointing to the Iranians and that several of them were unacceptable.

ism," the Ford committeeman wrote. "We are put in a fine propaganda position," Pierce added, "when arguing with Russia before the civilized world."

With biting sarcasm, Pierce exposed the hypocrisy of American officialdom: "Thirty-five bucks for a year's work and we call the natives Communists because they are resisting their oppressors and exploiters. Think of a man working a year for the price of a good nickel-plated pop up toaster."

"So don't ask why those revolutionists in Indo-China fight so

hard and win so many battles. They're fighting for a fuller life—freedom, security and civilization; for everything that's decent, and we haven't enough brains to be on their side."

"Next door, Siam is supposed to be far ahead of Indo-China. Yes, the average Siamese makes all of a dollar more a year. Ah, but in the Philippines, after decades of American rule, what a paradise that must be. Yes, listen—the lordly average of those islands is \$44 per year."

"Yet the Americans wonder why the Russians make friends and influence people in Asia."

Frisco AFL Paper Hits 'Meddling' Abroad

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—"Why not do your own knitting?" is the question raised editorially in a recent issue of Organized Labor, official organ of the San Francisco Building Trades Council.

"Instead of concerning themselves so much with eternally meddling with the affairs of other lands why could not our public

servants and our own people give more attention to making our own country a much better place to live in than is the case for most of our people at the present time?" the editorial asks.

Warning that "endless harm" and another world war may come from "meddling," it says "it becomes us to be continually talking about the shortcomings of people

and government/s of other lands...."

Citing "actual happenings that are taking place right here at home every day that result in injustice, wrong and injury to others," the weekly paper reminds its readers that "we have not the slightest assurance that all the meddling will ever do those people or our own people any good."

Mother Bloor

(Continued from Page 1)

spirituals and other appropriate songs. In the background, a smiling photograph of the valiant woman fighter was framed against a huge flag of her country—the United States, whose tradition and history she has become an eloquent part of.

Few tears of grief were shed and this recalled the epitaph spoken for Julia Wayland, old time socialist friend of Eugene Debs and militant fighter at the time Mother Bloor began waging her lifelong struggle for women and labor.

"We share no tears of grief; grief is for the naked lives of those who have made the world no no better."

Funeral services were to be held at 8 p.m. The funeral cortege to the cemetery at Camden, N. J., will start this morning.

3,000 Strike at 3 Tobacco Plants

MONTREAL, Aug. 14.—Nearly 3,000 employees of two Imperial Tobacco Co. plants in Montreal and one in Hamilton, Ont., went on strike today to back wage demands for a 20-cent hike.

The walkout climaxed a dispute that started last October at the expiration of the contract between Imperial and Local 234 of the AFL Tobacco Workers.

Protest U. S. Cut In Sugar Quota

HAVANA, Aug. 14.—On Aug. 17th, there will be a gigantic parade in Havana and public meetings and demonstrations in every city and town of Cuba, protesting the proposed reduction of 245,000 tons in the sugar quota for Cuba by U. S. monopolists.

The protest was organized at a meeting called by the Federation of University Students of Cuba, which was attended by representatives of the Veterans of National Independence (1895), and these political parties: Accion Unitaria (headed by ex-president Batista), Ortodoxo, Cubanidad (headed by ex-president Grau San Martin and the Popular Socialist Party. Also present were the real Labor Confederation, rank and file representatives of government-controlled unions, the Federation of Democratic Women and student's organizations.

Dr. Guillermo Belt, former Cuban Ambassador to Washington blamed President Carlos Prío and the U. S. sugar beet interests for the sugar disaster, but took pains to exonerate the U. S. government. Dr. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Dr. Juan Marinello of the Popular Socialist Party denounced the Truman government as responsible for the cut, pointing out that it was a typical act of U. S. imperialism against the industrial progress of colonial and semi-colonial countries.

We of Staten Island mourn MOTHER BLOOR'S DEATH

in a special way and we pledge to build a Living Memorial, a Staten Island Contingent with many leaders worthy to be called her children

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Thursday's issue—Tues. at 6 p.m.
Friday's issue—Wed. at 6 p.m.
Sunday's issue—Wed. at 12 noon



Labor Peace Congress Plan Wins Backing

DENVER, Aug. 14 (FP).—An AFL editor here said he has been much encouraged by the response to his proposal for a nationwide labor peace congress.

He is Max Awner, assistant editor of the Colorado Labor Advocate, official AFL news-

paper. His views were aired in an exchange of correspondence with President Hugh Bryson of the National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards.

After reading Awner's proposal in the Advocate, Bryson wrote to him: "We've left the problem of peace and all the

attendant matters up to the politicians, generals and diplomats too long. We agree wholeheartedly with you that there's something we can do about this mess' and it's not to 'just dig ourselves in a deep hole somewhere, and say let 'er rain' either."

In response, Awner wrote Bryson: "I was much encouraged to receive your letter, as well as several others from union people, commenting on my suggestion for a nationwide Peace Congress of Labor."

Awner said his peace pro-

posal was intended to awaken the leaders of labor, "those whose voices are sometimes listened to in policy-making circles in this country, to the need for forthright determined and immediate action in the cause of peace."

Throngs Honor Mother Bloor, File Past Bier

By John Hudson Jones

Thousands of New Yorkers, men and women, young and old, Negro and white, filed with silent reverence past the flower bedecked bier of Mother Ella Reeve Bloor at St. Nicholas Arena yesterday.

Baltimore '4' Win Bail Cut

BALTIMORE, Aug. 14.—Four local Smith Act victims won a battle today in their fight to have the excessive bail of \$75,000 reduced. After a two-hour hearing, U. S. District Judge W. Calvin Chestnut fixed bail at \$20,000 each for George Meyers and Roy Wood. He set bail for Maurice Braverman, Baltimore attorney, at \$5,000.

Bail was set at \$20,000 for Mrs. Regina Frankfeld later in the day after a conference in Judge Chestnut's chambers at which the government prosecutor indicated that he would accept such a figure as a minimum. A hearing has been set for Friday at which time Joseph Forer, who served also as Wood's attorney, will seek a reduction beyond the \$20,000.

Maurice Braverman was expected to be freed later today, bail having been posted for him. Harold Buchman acted as counsel for Braverman and Meyers.

U. S. District Attorney Bernard Flynn announced at the hearing that this morning the new federal grand jury had, within a couple of hours after its convening, indicted the three defendants here, together with Philip Frankfeld, Mrs. Regina Frankfeld and Mrs. Dorothy Blumberg.

During the hearing, two attorneys testified in support of the defense motion for a reduction in Braverman's bail. Stevenson Mason, well-known admiralty lawyer, said he had known Braverman for some years "as a man of character and the highest integrity." Dallas F. Nicholas, prominent Negro attorney and member of the Board of School Commissioners and a former president of the Monumental Bar Association, said he had known Braverman "professionally and socially" and described him as a man of "the highest integrity."

U. S. Attorney Flynn opposed the motion for a bail reduction, claiming that the defendants were all "high leaders" in the Communist Party and had attended Party meetings and had "even made speeches."

Wood, Meyers and Braverman each took the witness stand in (Continued on Page 6)

Protests Force 'Amos 'n Andy' Off the Air in Milwaukee

—See Page 7

Many workers came right from their shops to pay their respects to one of the great women of American history, one who until her death last Friday at the age of 89 had devoted her entire life to the cause of the people, to the fight for peace and socialism.

There were tears—and there was quiet resolution to "carry on for Mother" in the historic old arena on West 66 St. Tributes were pouring in from all over the world for the famed Communist leader.

The people began gathering at the arena before 4 p.m. A changing guard of Negro and white workers stood by the bier. Many who came remained and chatted quietly in the huge auditorium while the organ intoned a medley of Negro (Continued on Page 8)

Andy Onda Rips Gov't 'Sedition' Case to Shreds

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 14.—"I have dedicated my life to the interests of my class—the working class," said Andy Onda in his closing argument before the Pittsburgh "sedition" trial jury today.

The right to think and to speak and to organize is indispensable to the working class, he continued.

The present trial of himself and Jim Dolsen, continued Onda, is an attempt to deny the working-class that right.

"As a member of the working-class," Onda declared, "I will fight (Continued on Page 6)

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Ridgway Ultimatum Threatens Truce

Gen. Ridgway, who recently hailed a possible Korea settlement at the 38th parallel, yesterday dashed public hopes for peace by handing down an ultimatum rejecting a truce at the parallel, according to press dispatches from Tokyo. Ridgway told a Tokyo

press conference that he will settle for nothing less than a buffer zone extending some 30 miles north of the North-South Korea boundary. He thus confirmed the earlier statements from Korean and Chinese sources that Ridgway was

DOES GEN. RIDGWAY WANT WHAT THE PEOPLE WANT?

AN EDITORIAL

OUR COUNTRY must become aroused over the growing peril of a bigger slaughter in Korea if the truce talks collapse.

The statements pouring out of Tokyo and the Pentagon headquarters in Korea are incredible.

Here is Gen. Van Fleet yesterday:

"The enemy is suffering; he is hurt. He needs peace." (World-Telegram, August 14, page 1).

This desire for peace by the Koreans is seen apparently as the Pentagon's big chance to smash up the cease-fire talks by imposing "take-it-or-leave-it" ultimatums.

Yesterday's afternoon papers carried the report that "two top UN commanders said today that the Communists can either accept a cease-fire based on the present front or fight it out on the battlefield." (N. Y. Post).

But only a few hours earlier, Gen. Ridgway had told the world:

"We are not inflexible . . . we have expressed our willingness to make adjustments. . . ."

How can any thinking Amer-

ican figure this out? Will he get from it a picture of generals trying to bring the killing to a halt?

Adm. Joy and Gen. Ridgway have ditched the 38th Parallel. This was the original position taken by Acheson and Ridgway, by the UN good offices committee, and repeated in Soviet delegate Malik's radio speech which started the present talks.

Now they talk of a new concept—a "battle line" based not only on their own definition of where they are, but expanded limitlessly by their concept that they have superior air and naval power which must be added to their present "battle line!"

This is the MacArthur demand for unconditional surrender disguised with double-talk. It is deceiving no one in Kaesong or Asia. MacArthur was recalled for making this kind of ultimatum; Ridgway is now apparently resuming it.

The American people are concerned with one thing: peace. Let us call upon President Truman to insure a cease-fire, withdrawal from the 38th Parallel and finally complete withdrawal by all foreign troops from Korea.

Rally Tomorrow To Save Truce Talks

American Peace Crusade leaders called on all New Yorkers to fill the "Stop the Killing Rally" tomorrow night at the Riverside Plaza Hotel, 253 W. 73rd St., as the best assurance that the Korean truce-talks do not fail.

"Peace demands by the people helped bring the truce-talks into being," APC spokesmen declared. "The people must speak up again to halt the killing and guarantee that the talks go on."

Paul Robeson and Leon Strauss will be among the leading speakers at the Rally. Earl Robinson, noted composer and folk-singer, will perform. Tickets are popularly priced at 60 cents.

demanding Korean-held territory as the price of peace.

"The line we propose is the line now generally held by the UN forces," Ridgway said. "We are not inflexible," he claimed, while (Continued on Page 8)

THOUSANDS OF FORD WORKERS HAIL ROBESON AT PICNIC

DETROIT, Aug. 14.—Several thousand Ford foundry workers, their families and their friends, cheered Paul Robeson, Vito Marcantonio, Rev. Charles A. Hill and their own United Auto Workers Local 600 officers at their big Paris Park picnic Sunday, as they called for a militant fight for peace.

"Eight hundred million people all over the world," said Robeson, "are determined to impose peace. They want to be friends with us. They just wonder why we don't put into straitjackets the generals and diplomats who stir up trouble."

The way to solve shop grievances, the famous Negro singer explained, is first of all to halt the war.

"Without peace, there can be no security!" he said.

Robeson paid homage to the magnificent unity achieved between Negro and white worker, native and foreign born in the Ford local. "You have done this," he pointed out, "because you had to do it for survival. Speedup is

PEACE THEME OF DETROIT FETE

no respecter of color. Layoffs strike regardless of national origin." Such must be the answer, he stressed, to the auto barons' principle of "divide and rule," to "residential segregation, to the misused power of the policemen's billy, to the deportation hysteria."

There are two ways to stay out of jail, Robeson declared. One is to "learn the goosetep, the other to roll up your sleeves and fight" for freedom.

Robeson's choice obviously approved by his listeners, was to "continue comforting the oppressed, challenging entrenched greed and encouraging the fight for peace, security and brotherhood."

The audience also warmly greeted Robeson's announcement that he intended to visit Detroit again before November to help the election campaign of Rev. Charles A. Hill who will "vigorously defend the rights of all the common people and run circles around the

corporation hacks."

Hill's candidacy for Common Council has the official support of Local 600's executive, it was announced by James Watts, chairman of Local 600's FEPC Committee. Recording Secretary William Hood, who left a hospital bed to honor the Local's guests, urged the gathering to fight for FEPC and do everything to assure Hill's election.

Rev. Hill himself, greeted by an ovation, urged "Let us go as a mighty army to bring the government of Detroit back to the people."

Attorney eGorge Crockett pre-

sented Vito Marcantonio to the picnic crowd, and the militant former congressman, in turn, praised Crockett as "one of the ablest attorneys in the U. S." whose work will "long be remembered after judicial tyrants are cast into oblivion."

Marcantonio took issue with President Truman's minimizing of the unemployment crisis in Detroit of 100,000, pointing out that joblessness "always happens so long as we have an economic program geared to war."

He charged that the Democratic and Republican bosses don't want peace, and that is why they are quibbling over cease-fire at the 38th parallel.

BILLIONS FOR BASES AS FOOD PRICES ZOOM

—See Page 2

UNIONISTS REPORT ON TRIP TO EUROPE-3:

LEARN WHY THE POLISH PEOPLE HATE VERY IDEA OF WAR

This is the third installment of an eyewitness report by an 11-member U. S. trade union delegation which visited western and eastern Europe in July, 1951.

In going to and coming from Eastern Europe, we were able to stop in the United States-occupied zones of Berlin and Vienna. Unfortunately, we did not have opportunities to visit factories and discuss problems with workers.

However, we did notice one thing of great importance which we feel should be reported. Here was the dividing line of Europe. Here we saw American soldiers serving as occupational troops of sections of Germany and Austria. Here we began to see that the world is divided into two parts and that if there is to be peace, these two parts must learn to live together.

It is our conviction that this process is not being helped by the presence of occupation armies anywhere—whether they be American, Russian or any others.

We then visited Prague, while in transit to Poland and the Soviet Union. They day we spent in Prague, waiting for an airplane, interested the delegation very much. Throughout the city, we saw many signs of American traditions, influences and backgrounds in the housing, architecture and many other aspects of life. We saw clean streets, a well-organized social order, prosperous people and stores jammed with products.

If one were to take his eyes off the signs in the Czechoslovak language, he would think he was in a particularly clean, prosperous American city. These people, too, continually proclaim their friendship for the American people and asked only to live in peace with the rest of the world.

POLAND

In Warsaw, we met with both trade union leaders and workers. The thing that impressed us most in Warsaw was the terrible destruction caused by the war. We still saw whole areas leveled to the ground. Even though the ma-

jority of the devastation has been repaired, there is still a tremendous amount of construction going on in the city. On every street, for as far as the eye could see, in every direction, scaffolding is still up in front of every house.

We learned that one out of every 25 workers in Poland is a building worker, engaged in constructing new homes; that the most important task of the country is rebuilding Poland; that there is no unemployment; that the standard of living is constantly improving; that the workers pay only up to 5 percent of their wages for rent; that the workers do not pay for social insurance or for the many social services, including nurseries for their children.

As far as the conditions of work are concerned, there is generally a 46-hour week, consisting of five days at eight hours per day and six hours on Saturday. Workers are paid time-and-a-half or double-time for overtime work. In some industries, such as the metal, chemical and mining industries,

the workers work a 34-hour week. All workers receive 70 percent of their wages when they are sick, in addition to free medical treatment. Workers who are employed for a year receive two weeks' vacation with pay; after three years, they receive three weeks, and after 10 years, one month's vacation.

We were able to quickly see why these people constantly told us of their hatred for the Nazi fascists who caused this terrible destruction by systematically mining every house and every street and blowing them up with dynamite. We could see why these people hate war with all their hearts and appeal to us so earnestly for peace between our two countries. We saw that this reconstruction of their country was the most important thing to them—that all their energy is devoted to the rebuilding of their homes and factories and the winning of a better life. We were able to understand their desire that nothing should stand in the way of this tremendous task.

labor shorts

ITU Gains

Gains in union membership and in their earning standards, was reported by president Woodruff Randolph of the International Typographical Union as delegates were coming into Atlanta for its 93rd Convention, Aug. 17. The membership grew from 84,355 in 1944 to 92,670 today. Average annual earnings were \$2,659.11 in 1944; in 1950 they were \$4,732.88.

The union nevertheless faces big hardships brought on by the Taft-Hartley Law and new printing methods, including the new typesetter, Randolph said. He expressed the opinion, however, that the typesetter-automatic linotyping of wired copy — is much overrated.

Mediation in Copper

U. S. Mediators were at work in Washington in efforts to bring an agreement between unions of copper workers and seven major companies employing 100,000 workers. The major union in the field is the unaffiliated Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers. Others are a number of AFL maintenance craft organizations with whom Mine-Mill has a cooperative relationship, and the United Steel Workers of America.

CIO Union on Skids

Labor, organ of the 15 standard railroad unions, suggests that the days of the CIO's United Railroad Workers are numbered. The AFL's Railway Carmen, reports Labor, has asked the Mediation Board to poll the 1,300 employees of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie R.R. where the URW holds the contract, after a successful card signature campaign among the workers. The same is true on the Pennsylvania R.R. lines where an election is soon to be scheduled, according to Labor. Earlier this year the AFL unions wiped out the URW on the Santa Fe lines with a big majority. The head of the CIO's declining union is John Green, former president of the shipbuilders.

Union Shop in NYC

The New York Central, the country's second largest line, signed a union shop agreement with the non-operating unions covering 80,000 employees. Prior to that only the Great Northern signed such pact, in line with the recent law permitting union shops on railroads.

Michigan CIO Confab

Greater and more vigorous anti-Reuther strength was evident at the recent Michigan State CIO Convention. Reuther's appearance as the featured speaker signaled a walkout by the large delegation of Ford, Local 600, led by its president Carl Stellato. This was in retaliation for Reuther's refusal to speak from the same platform with John L. Lewis at the recent 10th anniversary celebration of the local. The incumbent officers of the Michigan CIO were reelected with a thousand dollar raise.

Slap on the Wrist

Twenty-one wage-hour violations, including one of requiring a woman to work 17½ hours straight in the kitchen, brought a total of only \$709.50 in fines for the 14-story Broun Hotel in Louisville, Ky. The hotel owner, J. Graham Brown, is reputed to be worth \$30,000,000. The Hotel and Restaurant International and the Firemen and Oilers unions, have been on strike against the hotel since March 29. Strike leaders said the light fine will only serve to encourage more violations.

Wives Defy Ban to Picket Zinc Plant

BAYARD, N. M., Aug. 14.—Wives, daughters, sisters and mothers of striking members of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers continued to maintain picket lines outside the gates of the Empire Zinc Co. plant despite enforcement of an injunction through more arrests and fines. The strike is in its tenth month.

Meanwhile, it was reported, three Grant County special deputies named to "maintain the peace" entered company property to work as strikebreakers.

Two of the men, Robert Capshaw and Marvin Moseley were praised only two days ago by a Silver City Justice of Peace when charges were brought against them by six members of the women's picket lines for "assault and battery." In speaking of their black-jacking five women, and hitting a 14-year-old girl with a car, the Justice of the Peace said, "We should commend these men, instead of punishing them."

Moseley and Capshaw were seen sneaking to work through the hills into company property.

After hearing testimony for two days on the charges of the six women against Capshaw and Moseley, the Grant County justice

of the peace, dismissed all charges and commended the gunmen for a job well done.

His next step was to cite the parents of the 14-year-old girl, Rachel Juarez, "for contributing to juvenile delinquency by permitting their daughter to go to the Mine-Mill picket line." The parents of the girl were bound over to the district court.

The judge then issued warrants for the arrest of the two women pickets who brought the original charges against the gunmen on the ground that they "interfered" with peace officers.

The judge said "any injury sustained (by the pickets) was brought on by themselves, and the officers should be commended, instead of punished. It is our duty to find those two defendants not guilty."

Ernest Vilasquez, leader of the striking miners, noted that only two days earlier the court sentenced and fined leaders of the union for not placing confidence in the courts.

"We just can't understand what courts the judge meant when he told us this," said Vilasquez.



WOMEN TAKE OVER strike duties at Empire Zinc, Bayard, N. M., after an injunction is issued against the Mine, Mill local. Photo above shows group of women following release from jail recently when they defied a no-picketing edict.

Canada Strike Hero Out of Jail

MONTREAL, Aug. 14 (ALN).—Tene Rocque, militant leader of the 1949 asbestos strike, has finished his prison term and is now free, his health seriously impaired by the severity of his detention.

The Canadian Catholic Confederation of Labor, which announced Rocque's release, said he would resume his post as assistant director of organization as soon as he recovers his health. The asbestos strike leader was kept in solitary confinement in Bordeaux jail on orders of Premier Duplessis, acting as attorney-general.

According to the French language paper Le Devoir, Rocque lost 35 pounds during his months in prison. The paper said several world trade union bodies had come to the defense of Rocque and recalled that the International Confederation of Christian Trade Unions had considered placing the case before the United Nations.

A BUS THAT WAS REALLY GOING PLACES

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 12.—Of all the busses running in Los Angeles County last weekend, one was different. It was marked "Destination Peace."

The bus was sponsored by American Women for Peace. In it rode 45 women and children of all colors and creeds working together for peace. Mrs. Bernice Henry was in charge.

They distributed thousands of leaflets and pamphlets to crowds on the beaches and in the parks. Several hundred signatures were collected for a peace scroll addressed to President Truman.

The scroll proposed that the

truce negotiators in Kaesong accept a ceasefire at the 38th parallel as a basis for settlement of the Korean war.

At each stop made by the peace bus, a one-year-old girl, Retta Mason, led a short parade. A circular, entitled "The Cry of the Children. Give us Peace," was distributed.

Virginia and Christile Owens, two little Negro girls, sold The Peacemaker, official organ of American Women for Peace.

Then the peace bus rolled on down the street. Its passengers sang, "I Ain't Gonna Study War No More." Pedestrians read such slogans as: "Children's Best De-

fense Is Peace," "Blessed Are the Peacemakers," "Peace Prices, Not War Prices" and "Women Can Win the Peace."

The bus traveled through downtown Los Angeles, Venice Hermosa Beach, San Pedro, Watts and Long Beach.

Several times hitch-hiking soldiers and sailors were given lifts by the bus. Some were Korean-bound. All agreed they'd like to see international difficulties settled around the peace table.

Asked whether he'd like to see the Korean war ended by the current negotiations in Kaesong, one replied: "Are you kidding?"

Papers Fear Rejection of USSR Bid

Was it a mistake for Truman and the State Department to turn down the Soviet Union's proposal for a peace conference just 24 hours after they received it? A growing number of newspapers say it was.

Almost uniformly, they confess to an unwillingness to see a settlement with the Soviet Union arrived at. But they do acknowledge the strength of the world peace movement and attest to the peace desires of the American people by complaining that the Truman government should at least 'study' such proposals as that of Soviet President Nikolai Shvernik.

The Akron Beacon-Journal declares it "believes it a mistake to reject these Soviet peace overtures. Let's talk to the Russians."

The Louisville Times hits at the "summary dismissal" of Shvernik's proposal of a disarmament conference and asks: "Why are American officials in such a hurry to knock down each Moscow plan as quickly as it is offered?"

The Wall Street Journal, in an article by Joseph E. Evans, notes that: "The danger now is that the U. S. may have swung too far to the opposite extreme to remember, or understand, that it is possible to have amicable relations even with fundamentally hostile and untrustworthy nations."

Some of the newspapers which day in and day out have built up the hate-Russia, let-have-war drive are beginning to realize that the people want peace.

Talking About Words and Deeds!

Truman Says People Are Afraid to Think

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—President Truman today asserted that irresponsible "slandermongers"—including some in Congress itself—are engaged in a campaign of character assassination that has curbed free speech and is "threatening all our other freedoms."

The speech was made at dedication ceremonies for the American Legion's new Washington headquarters. Truman said those participating in the "slandermonger" campaign are "chipping away at our basic freedoms."

"The growing practice of character assassination is already curbing free speech and it is threatening all our other freedoms," asserted the father of the loyalty oath witchhunts and the Smith Act arrests, "I daresay there are people here today who have reached the point where they are afraid to explore a new idea."

POINT OF ORDER

Too Bad

By ALAN MAX

Too bad William Randolph Hearst is dead—we wish he had lived to see socialism in the United States.

Milk, Eggs, Bread to Soar as Congress Spends Billions for Bases

House OKs Ring Around USSR

WASHINGTON, Aug. — The House today approved a \$5,768,720,000 war base program calling for a chain of overseas air bases circling the USSR, and airbases near most U. S. cities.

Simultaneously the House Foreign Affairs Committee went into the hysteria act in an effort to push through the seven billion "foreign aid" war bill, saying that "there is no time to spare," and spouting about a mythical Russian attack on Western Europe.

The House approved a resolution calling for an immediate break off in trade relations with

Czechoslovakia as a reprisal for the imprisonment of the confessed spy, newsman William N. Oatis.

Figures Show 200% Rise in N.Y.

New Yorkers were paying 226.5 percent more for food on July 15 than they were in 1935-39, according to Robert R. Behlow, regional director of the Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics. BLS figures usually play down the actual rise in prices and are thus very helpful to employers in wage negotiations with employees.

Wilson Says HCL to Zoom

EVANSTON, Ill., Aug. 14.—Arms mobilizer Charles E. Wilson told the people to expect a soaring

of living costs by another sixteen billion dollars, with the price of bread, milk, eggs and other food-stuffs zooming upward.

In a blunt survey of the cost to the people of the profitable arms program, Wilson said "one estimate is" that the cost of living will rise five to eight percent. This would mean a rise in the nation's living bill of from ten billion to sixteen billion.

"We have an increase of 10 percent in the cost of bread, of one cent per quart of milk, and of three cents per dozen eggs," he said. He added that manufacturers are now permitted to apply for higher prices on "hundreds of thousands" of items.

Enter Dewey—Exit Freedom of Press

SINGAPORE, Aug. 14 (ALN).—A new law authorizing the British colonial secretary to ban any Singapore newspaper without disclosing the reason went into effect here Aug. 1. A banned newspaper will not even have the right to appeal to the courts. The ban was instituted one day after the "anti-Americanism" of Singapore newspapers was attacked by Republican Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York during a speech here. Dewey said he was shocked by the way Singapore papers report news of racist violence in the U. S.

THE FIGHT TO SAVE THE EIGHTH AMENDMENT

Still Stall Bail For Non-Citizens; Hold Pakistanis

By HARRY RAYMOND

The government reverted to stalling tactics yesterday to continue enforcement of its unconstitutional no-bail policy for foreign born prisoners held on Ellis Island in McCarran Law deportation proceedings.

Assistant Federal Prosecutor William J. Sexton pleaded the government did not have records of the case available and therefore was "not ready" to proceed in a habeas corpus hearing scheduled in Judge Edward Weinfeld's court to show cause why Manuel Tarazona, Peruvian-born former seaman, should not be freed in \$4,000 bail posted by his wife.

Judge Weinfeld postponed the Tarazona hearing until Thursday on a government motion. Meanwhile, a hearing aimed at securing approval of \$5,000 bail arbitrarily rejected by the Immigration and Naturalization service in the case of the imprisoned Jewish leader and political writer Alexander Bittelman was postponed until today (Wednesday).

Decision in the Bittelman and Tarazona cases will have direct bearing on the case of some dozen more non-citizen McCarran Law victims who have been imprisoned on Ellis Island since Attorney General McGrath revoked their original bail Aug. 2.

New bail offered for Bittelman, Tarazona and Rose Nelson Lightcap, three of 39 arrested in the Aug. 2 nation-wide roundup, was rejected by the Immigration Service on ground that the bondsmen were members of trade unions and fraternal organizations not approved by the Attorney General.

As the court battle for enforcement of the constitutional guarantee of the right of reasonable bail began shaping up in these immigration cases, the Attorney General broadened his no-bail policy to include in his net of non-citizens

(Continued on Page 6)

Begun Out on Bail After Fight; Gov't Holds Johnson

By MICHAEL SINGER

One of the last two of the 17 Smith Act victims still in jail here was released at 3:10 p.m. but not until after two days of savage government attack on bail witnesses and the subjection of an elderly woman to the most sadistic ordeal yet seen in this bizarre and terroristic conspiracy by the U. S. attorney's office to deny bail.

U. S. Commissioner Isaac Platt accepted \$10,000 for Isidore Begun, arrested last June 20 and except for four days of surveilled "freedom," held prisoner since June 21.

Ten minutes after approving Begun's bail, Platt performed an astonishing flip-flop in the case of Arnold Johnson, last of the 17 still in Federal Detention House.

To the amazement of defense counsel and court spectators, Platt refused to grant \$10,000 bail for Johnson, despite the similarity of the issue to the Begun case.

The Begun bail hearing, in the words of one veteran court observer, was the "ugliest exhibition I've ever seen." Assistant U. S. Attorney Albert A. Blinder in an hour and 15 minutes cross-examination of Miss Muriel Symington, 310 Windsor Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y., questioned her sanity, commented sarcastically on her motives, honesty, sense of principle, and badgered her so relentlessly that Harold Cammer, defense attorney, rose to plead with Platt to "do something to stop this inquisition."

Miss Symington, a former General Foods editorial department chief, gave an amazing display of patience and discipline in the face of Blinder's attack.

She said she had responded to the bail appeal published in the Daily Compass and was loaning the money "because the institution of bail has been distorted and de-

(Continued on Page 6)

Negro Editor Hails Ben Davis As Great Leader

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—J. Pius Barbour, Negro editor of the National Baptist Voice, has described Benjamin Davis, jailed leader of the Communist Party, as "a burning and shining light in this day of 'Cadillac Leadership.'"

Writing his editorial opinion in the current edition of the world's largest (four million circulation) Negro monthly newspaper, Barbour declared, "He (Davis) takes his place with the saints of old who went to jail for their opinions."

Barbour wrote of his acquaintances with Davis' father, whom he described as a "successful preacher." Davis was raised in luxury with "Packard cars, servants, brick homes, Amherst education with a Harvard Law degree."

The editor declared: "Ben turned his back on what could have been a life of leisure to fight for a dangerous and to him a just cause. And for his conviction, he is now serving five years in prison. But he is not surprised."

"He has been told this by his friends for years. Every seduction has been offered him to 'take it easy' and avoid what his friends knew was a certain road to prison. But with his face set like flint he chose to 'suffer with his people rather than be called Pharaoh's son.'"

"What shall we say about him? Is he saint or sinner? What about a man who is willing to go to prison for his cause though that cause seem erroneous in our sight? If you are really called to preach and know something about the prophets you must say: OUT OF SUCH MATERIAL COME SAINTS!"

"Mark you these men are being sent to jail for TEACHING AND ADVOCATING, not for anything they had DONE," Barbour noted.

In conclusion, Barbour wrote, "... he (Davis) goes to jail. Revile him not, the tempter has a snare for us all. These are dark days; days of the Dred Scott decision. Days of the Fugitive slave laws. Days of the Black codes. Days of Thought Police."

"But they will pass away. Just as we read in the history books about Nat Turner, Denmark Vesey, John Brown and others so will future generations read about Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., and other courageous men when all us 'Big House Negroes' will be buried, unwept, unhonored and unsung."

500 IN LOS ANGELES PICKET FOR SMITH ACT VICTIMS

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 14.—More than 500 pickets marched before the Hall of Justice here today to protest the arrest of 12 California working-class leaders under the thought-control Smith Act. The 500 also were demonstrating their solidarity with the 12, who are being held in jail cells in the Hall of Justice. The demonstration was sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress.

DISTRIBUTE 10,000 LEAFLETS

Pickets carried placards pointing to the similarity between the Truman administration and the Hitler regime and others protesting "You Can Be Jailed for Thinking," "Is Reading a Book a Crime?" and "Truman's FBI Jailing Editors—Who Next?"

At the conclusion of the demonstration, the picketeers moved

out to cover downtown Los Angeles with 10,000 leaflets explaining Smith Act jailings of the 12 working-class leaders.

The leaflets called for people of all beliefs to act as individuals and organizations to write, telephone and U. S. Atty. Ernest A. Tolin with demands for reduction of excessive bail in which the 12 people are held.

Organizations participating in the CRC-sponsored line were the Arts, Sciences & Professions Council, the Independent Progressive Party, Negro Labor Council, American Peace Crusade, neighboring groups of CRC and the Labor Youth League.

Many rank and file trade unionists, Negro and Mexican-American people, cultural workers and housewives were on the line.

They Feared to Let West Youth Visit Berlin

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

BERLIN (By Mail).—Thousands of young people from all over Europe—including scores of Americans—were forcibly prevented from getting to the World Youth Festival here. The stories of how the doddering and enraged governments of the Marshallized countries did their utmost to block the free exchange of people and ideas in Germany's capital are growing by the hour. The tales of heroism—especially of the youth from western Germany—are already becoming legends.

Last week, a French plane carrying the young heroine, Raymonde Dien—who had been arrested last year after lying on railway tracks to prevent munitions shipments—was stopped in Brussels en route to Berlin. All passengers, including several Americans, were shipped back to France. It was noted that the Atlantic Pact seems to involve co-operation by the police forces of all countries under Washington's leadership.

At least a thousand, including several hundred British youth and probably many Americans, were trapped in the western sectors of Austria. They tried to go through after having been denied transit across western Germany.

The Italian government stopped all issuance of passports to anybody between August 5 and 19 in the frantic effort to keep Italian youth from Berlin. Similar iron curtains have been thrown up in the Low countries and even Scandinavia.

WESTERN GERMANY

On the other hand, the ten-mile barriers which the 75-year-old chancellor Adenauer placed around the German Democratic Republic hasn't daunted the western German youth. Even the border guards, heavily armed (and American equipped) plus the imprisonment of hundreds each day have been useless.

In southern Germany, where a railway train passes close to the Democratic Republic, several hundred kids last week pulled the brakes and made a sprint for the frontier. They got away with it before the guards could halt them.

There is another story of how three boys and a girl swam the Werra River to reach the East. At the Baltic border point of Travemunde, several hundred members of the Free German Youth went swimming at a western beach. Then they meandered far enough over toward the east to surprise the guards, get out in their dripping suits and vanish into the villages of the Republic. This story has all of Berlin chuckling.

In Schleswig-Holstein, one group of kids found themselves without fare; it is reported that the western police paid their way across to the East.

Several hundred Italian youth simply mushroomed through Austria, minus visas, bluffing as tourists and getting away with it. The Swiss government is said to have blocked 300 of an expected Swiss delegation.

The Aluminium Co. of America (owned by the Millions) owns 82 percent of the total assets in the aluminum industry.

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World of Labor

by George Morris

How a Big Labor Leader Sees the Political Picture

IT IS QUITE apparent from what the Montreal AFL executive council produced, that the Federation's leaders, looking towards the 1952 political campaign, are as confused as ever. The only consistence in their line is keeping their members perpetually confused and unorganized on the political objectives. This is the most effective way to prevent serious rank and file pressure from developing against the political deals of the leaders with the politicians of either of the two old parties.

An example of the muddled minds that make up the AFL council is provided in the observations of old Dan Tobin, one of their number and president of the AFL's largest union, the teamsters. Writing in the current Teamster, Tobin sees Sen. Robert Taft as the candidate of the Republicans. He finds in Taft many good qualities: "coolheaded, determined" and an "honorable man," and if "he gives you his word or promise . . . he will keep that word or that promise."

Why did Taft win in Ohio? Because the Democratic candidate was of low stature and the friends of labor and labor itself refused to vote in Ohio because "they were discouraged at the manner in which they had been doublecrossed in Washington."

Tobin doesn't explain how the situation can be reversed in the next election. Has there been less "doublecrossing" in Washington and less cause for the people to be dissatisfied with the Democrats since the 1950 election. It seems that even the statements of the labor leaders themselves show that the Truman camp is less popular with the pro-labor voters than it was in 1952. As Tobin writes:

"The Democratic platform pledges itself to repeal the Taft-Hartley Law. The Democrats have a majority in the Senate and in the House of Representatives. What have they done? Nothing. Not long ago they decided to cut all discussion of the Taft-Hartley Law insofar as its repeal is involved."

Labor, he continues, "is in a pitiful condition" and Democratic promises in the next platform "will amount to nothing." The Senators who even remembered their promises to labor "are vastly in the minority" says Tobin.

Eisenhower? A man of "great honors" but Tobin sees no good in a military man for president. Dewey? "Governor Dewey would have made a great president if he had been elected," writes Tobin, but having been beaten twice, he considers

Dewey out of the race. That leaves Taft and, of course, Truman the sure candidate of the Democrats.

After the profound analysis that shows Taft the anti-labor man was as "honorable" and one whose promises are sacred, and Truman the "pro-labor" man whose administration and forces "double-crossed" the people and forgot promises, Tobin concludes that Taft is liable to win and "unless we can arouse the mass of the working people . . . the Democratic Party will go down in defeat."

To put Dan Tobin's political gobbledegook in short, he says the choice in 1952 is between "honorable" enemies of labor and dishonorable "friends of labor." So step right up, ladies and gentlemen, with your dollars for the AFL's Labor League for Political Education and the CIO's Political Action Committee. The hot campaign is about to get under way.

In their political ideology, these labor leaders are like caged squirrels, running at top speed, but getting nowhere, with only a patronage nut an occasional reward. They continue, as always, to assume that there is no choice independent of the two old party machines—unless it be no vote at all.

The irony is that the above estimate of the political situation today comes from one of America's most powerful labor leaders, one who headed the labor division in Roosevelt's four campaigns. And he gives us a choice between "honorable" enemies and dishonorable "friends" of labor in a moment when the membership of the trade unions is at the highest point in history. What an admission of bankruptcy of labor's so-called "non-partisan" political action policy.

Press Roundup

THE TIMES whimpers that the Soviet acceptance of Acheson's invitation to attend the Japanese treaty parley "dashed . . . hopes for a brief, harmonious session, to be opened by President Truman on Sept. 4 and concluded with the signing of a treaty on Sept. 8." Aw, that mean Gromyko is going to spoil everything. He won't let us ride our steamroller over all the guests at the party. . . . The same Times report says that the Soviet decision to attend means that the Russians (who aren't even involved in the Kaesong talks) will try to get a Korea truce beforehand. This is very indiscreet of the Times. For what it is saying is that the State Department will therefore try very hard to PREVENT a Korea peace, on the well-known grounds that whatever Moscow wants—especially when it is peace—must be opposed by Washington.

THE HERALD-TRIBUNE mourns the "corruption" of the German youth, as evidenced by the great Festival. These youngsters don't want to burn Jews. They don't want to conquer the world, a la Hitler, or conquer it a la Wall Street. And so they're "spiritually impoverished" and "misled."

THE COMPASS' T. O. Thackrey correctly complains that Ridgway is just "another MacArthur." But to equate Ridgway's efforts to prevent a Korean peace with what Thackrey calls a "Vishinsky diatribe" is wholly unjustified. Thackrey considers it invective when Vishinsky talks about "Fascist Wall Street imperialist beasts" (although we doubt that Vishinsky used just that arrangement), but what does one call a war-profiteer ready to drench the world in blood? A well-meaning but misguided man of good will?

THE NEWS is also trying to convince Americans that the German youth are being taught to "hate" the people of this country. But the News wouldn't give a damn if this were true, although it is not. What burns up the News is that German youths are learning to distinguish between the American people, whose friendship they want, and the Wall Street bankers and war-mongering generals whom they hate.

THE JOURNAL-AMERICAN blames television on the "Communists" with whom it is allegedly "riddled." Millions of Americans will probably go on believing that it's ancient movies and moronic programs which have loused up TV.

THE WORLD-TELEGRAM's Robert Ruark forgives the cribbing cadets because "a lot of basically decent people collaborated with the black market during the war." Let Mr. Ruark write his own apologetics. The "basically decent" Americans couldn't even afford the prices on the black market, which catered to the same profiteering crooks making a big thing out of the Korean war.

THE POST's Marquis Childs finds the top Pentagon brass "fearful" that the Soviet Union might agree to the Baruch Plan, and then the atom bomb "might be outlawed." How are these atom-maniacs going to convince anyone that they want peace?

—R. F.

Of Things to Come

by John Pittman

Truth Explodes Truman's Pretensions



THE TRUTH ABOUT the Kaesong negotiations is not reaching the people of the United States. One can make it out only by reading between the lines of dispatches carried in such papers as the New York Times, which have their independent reporters on the scene and give them a great deal more latitude in coverage than is given the wire service men. Ninety-nine and nine-tenths percent of the newspapers which are read by the people carry only abbreviated versions of the wire service dispatches. These diverge hardly at all from the official State Department view or the canned version handed out at Gen. Ridgway's headquarters. So that what is being given the people of the United States is one big lying version of the entire proceedings.

A number of independent reporters have wired home, that the United States negotiators have made demands which, if met, would amount to a virtual unconditional surrender by the Koreans and Chinese.

Take the main stumbling block, for instance, the question of a line of demarcation and buffer zone between the contending forces. The original proposal of Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Jacob Malik, which brought the truce negotiations about, called for withdrawal of both sides along the 38th Parallel.

This proposal meets with the approval of most of the people of the world. It meets with the approval of the people of the United States, who have registered their views in count-

less letters to newspapers and to governmental authorities, including Sen. Johnson whose resolution called for the same thing.

But the United States negotiators never even considered this proposal. Not only did they demand a demarcation line along the present military line, which extends on the West from just below the 38th Parallel to about 30 miles above the Parallel on the East. In addition, as correspondents have reported her, they demanded a buffer zone beginning with the present military line and extending far into North Korea.

To accept such a proposal, the Koreans and Chinese would have to deliver up the major industrial and agricultural areas of North Korea. Obviously, this would be tantamount to surrender.

To becloud the issue, they talk about the "indefensibility" of the 38th Parallel and about their air and naval superiority which, if relinquished, justifies compensation in territory.

This argument of the "indefensibility" of the 38th Parallel is full of loopholes. It is based on the fiction that it was the North Koreans, and not the puppet Syngman Rhee regime, which launched the aggression in Korea. This is a lie. It implies not only the ability of the Koreans and Chinese to overrun the Parallel, an implication at variance with their boast that

they have beaten the Koreans and Chinese "to their knees," but also that the Koreans and Chinese are negotiating in bad faith and INTEND to overrun the Parallel after an armistice has been negotiated. This, apart from the trick of imputing one's own designs to one's opponent, has no basis in any concrete fact, but exists solely in the minds of the Truman Government and its negotiators.

Moreover, "indefensibility" is a flexible rule, being based on a relative condition. No line is defensible against certain weapons, assuming that an enemy really intends to destroy it. If "defensibility" is to be the test, why not the Yalu River, or better yet, the Yellow River in China! And lastly, the so-called "United Nations" negotiators can't have their cake and eat it, too; that is, they can't plead "aerial and naval superiority" as a ground for demanding the cession of territory, and at the same time plead "indefensibility" to gain the same cession.

From all this, the question arises: Why these preposterous demands, if the Truman Government really wants peace in Asia? This question begs the question. The point is that if the Truman Government has no serious intention of establishing real peace in Asia, but merely wants to give the people of the United States the impression that it is striving to establish peace (with the 1952 elections in mind), then this is the precise result its tactics at Kaesong are calculated to achieve.

COMING in the weekend Worker
Germany's New Generation . . . By Joseph Starobin

—by Ellis

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HIROHITO GLOATS TODAY

IT IS SIX YEARS today since Emperor Hirohito of Japan surrendered. He had tried at Pearl Harbor to destroy the United States. In fact, it was Washington which helped him to arm on the ground that the Japanese generals were a "bulwark against Communism."

Today, Emperor Hirohito smiles. The American leaders in Washington are putting guns back into his hands. The Wall Street banker, John Foster Dulles, has written a "peace treaty of reconciliation." In this treaty, the Army of the Pentagon will occupy Japan permanently; this is called "restoring Japanese sovereignty."

At the same time, all the victims of Japanese aggression—Malaya, Burma, Indonesia, the Philippines — are bluntly informed by Washington that there will be no ceiling on the revival of Japanese war production, its army or navy. No real reparations will be paid to Hirohito's victims. China, which endured 20 years of Japanese aggression, has been barred by Washington from writing the treaty.

When the Soviet Union says it is coming to the treaty conference at San Francisco, Washington is aghast. It warns of "traps," and lets it be known it will not tolerate any debate or changes.

Our American boys who died at Okinawa, Iwo Jima, and Corregidor are being dishonored and betrayed by this Dulles-Truman scheme to make the Hirohito aggressors our "ally" against the peoples of China, the USSR, India, the Philippines, etc. Let an aroused America speak out against this defilement of our war dead, at this Chamberlain-like Munich which rearms and rewards the Pearl Harbor criminals, and which arrays us against the people of Japan no less than the entire population of Asia.

BERLIN FESTIVAL

THE NEW YORK TIMES REPORTER, Drew Middleton, says that the watchwords of the 2,000,000 youth at the Berlin Peace Festival were Peace and Friendship. Mr. Middleton has been obviously stunned by the whole affair. What stuns him can be gleaned from his own confession: "The implications of the (Festival's) emphasis on peace are startling." (N. Y. Times, Aug. 12)

What Mr. Middleton is saying with such fear is that the possibility is growing that the youth of Germany—West as well as East—will refuse to return to the uniform which Hitler had forced on them and their fathers in the last decade. What he is saying is that the German youth may refuse to be the shocktroops and hired cannon fodder for the new "Anti-Communist" Axis now taking shape under Eisenhower and his German general friends. For Washington, the spectre of a German mass refusal to launch a new drive to the East under the restored Nazi militarists is a terrifying one.

But is it a menace or a blessing to America that millions of German youth are now emerging from the poisonous fogs of Hitlerism and challenge the Nazis' new plan for more war?

THE GOVERNMENTS OF "the free world" which cry so loudly for the lifting of "the Iron Curtain," and for "free exchange of ideas," tried hard to prevent their youth from meeting with the youth of the Berlin Festival. The French quislings canceled trains carrying 6,000 French youth; the Italian quislings did the same. Washington refused passports to young Americans like Paul Robeson, Jr. The youth of West Germany had to evade police cordons to reach their fellow-Germans in Berlin.

But the Iron Curtain of the panicky war-planners could not hold back the young men and women of Europe who refuse to be marked for an early death in the new Hiroshimas which the politicians of "inevitable war" plan for them.

We venture to say that when the 2,000,000 youth of the Berlin Festival, amid their songs, dances, poetry, and joy of life, proclaim Peace and Friendship, they speak for our own American boys and girls as well. And their mothers and fathers.



Public Library Books Disprove 'Iron Curtain'

All the big lies about an "Iron Curtain" around the Soviet Union fade away like soap bubbles in a strong wind when you begin to look into facts, figures and libraries.

But these are things that the book burners of Wall Street and Washington, who manufacture lies about a Soviet Iron Curtain while building a real Iron Curtain here in the United States, would never want the people to do.

They tell us that the Soviet Union is a dark, mysterious land, surrounded by barbed wire and armed guards, and that you just can't get into the Soviet Union—or, if you do, you'll never get out alive to tell the tale.

That is the story of the book-burners, that is the story of the McCarran thought-control police, that is the story of the political police of the FBI and of the State Department. That is the story the union-haters tell about the land where labor rules.

Well, what are the facts?

In the New York Public Library card catalogue in the 42nd St. Branch, there are 468 cards in the section called, "Travel and Description of Russia Since 1914." Practically all of them were written since 1917.

EYEWITNESS REPORTS

Here are eyewitness reports by hundreds of people from all walks of life who apparently have the mysterious power of making themselves invisible and sneaking by the guards, people who could jump over great walls and walk through barbed wire without injury.

(In addition to the 468 books there are hundreds and hundreds of articles by eyewitnesses who went to the Soviet Union.)

The books are in a variety of languages, including French, Spanish, Italian, Danish, German, English, and a number I couldn't recognize. Some of the titles include: "Three Weeks in Russia," "Three Months in Russia," "Adventures in Red Russia," "From the Black Sea to the Red Sea," "Science in Soviet Russia," "A Ford Crosses Soviet Russia" (1930), "Under the Red Flag," "The Russian Paradox," "A Trip to Russia" (1934), etc., etc., etc.

One of the most interesting to me was a book called "Nitchivo, L'Amour en Russie Sovietique," which apparently is the story of "Love in Soviet Russia." It would seem that this author, Helene Gosset, not only got behind the "Iron

Curtain" but had an opportunity to do some very special research. The book was written in 1929.

We also find such books as "Drei Monate in Solschewistchei bolschewisteschen," "Communing with Communism," "Are You Going to Russia?" "A Businessman's View of Russia," by Charles M. Muchnic, a book by Prime Minister Nehru of India called "Soviet Russia," a 1936 book by Sir Bernard Pares called "Moscow Admits a Critic," etc.

Among other prize books of famous people on the Soviet Union is "Russian Journey," by J. B. Priestley, the British novelist, written in 1946.

One of these that the men of our State Department might find most interesting is titled "Spying in Russia," by one John Vidcum.

Then there is Eric Johnston's favorable eyewitness report on the Soviet Union, and Wendell Willkie's book, "One World."

UNION DELEGATIONS

The reports of the scores of trade union delegations to the land where the workers rule are available and make clear the open, frank policy of the Soviet Government for the fullest possible exchange of ideas, people, etc., for the peaceful competition between the socialist and capitalist sections of the world.

Included in this category is the recent report of the British trade union delegation to the Soviet Union, "Russia With Our Own Eyes," and the report of the CIO delegation to the Soviet Union in 1946. Among the CIO delegates were James Carey, CIO secretary-treasurer; Joe Curran, of maritime; John Green, then on shipbuilding; Emil Rieve, of textile; Alan Haywood, organization director of the CIO, and Vincent Sweeney, publicity director of Murray's steel union. Obviously the Soviet Union was visited by others besides "Communists."

Similar delegations of workers and others have been continuously welcomed in the Soviet Union.

Here is a partial list of recent delegations to the Soviet Union:

May, 1951, U. S. delegation of trade unionists sees May Day parade . . . July, 1951, 11 U. S. trade unionists in Moscow, visit auto plant . . . May Day, 1951, more than 30 foreign delegations from every continent see May Day parade. Among this group were 18 American unionists . . . 22 foreign delegations of unionists vis-

ited USSR in 1950 . . . Soviet unionists visited nine countries in 1948, 15 in 1949 and 22 in 1950.

The picture expands into other fields: Dec. 24, 1946—Six American scientists at UN Congress of Scientists in Moscow, including such radicals as Dr. Irving Langmuir of the General Electric Co.; a scientist from the Westinghouse Laboratory, etc.

July 10, 1945, New York Times reports: "British scientists report on trip to Moscow."

Nov. 25, 1945, Len DeCaux, editor of the CIO News, reports from Moscow on living conditions of the working people.

July 4, 1943, "Arthur Hays Sulzberger, president and publisher of the N. Y. Times, praises Soviet Medical Aids."

June 25, 1945, "Russians invite Italian unionists."

July 5, 1944, "Eric Johnston tells why Soviet trade unions are powerful."

THE U. S. IRON CURTAIN

And on and on and on. Here at home the real Iron Curtain grows with each passing day. In a telescoped version here is the story:

Paul Robeson has passport seized by State Department. McCarran Act bars "Communists and Communist sympathizers" from the U. S. West Coast attorney Vincent Hallinan refuses to give up passport. Packinghouse worker in Chicago loses passport when State Department hears he wants to visit Soviet Union. William Glenn, UAW-CIO member from Grand Rapids, Mich., loses job because he visited USSR, among other countries, on European trip.

And here are a few earlier examples: Feb. 18, 1948—Government bars fifth Canadian unionist.

Jan. 21, 1948—Government bars Danish scientist, Henning Friis, who was a member of the Communist Youth Union for one month 17 years ago.

Brazilian architect who helped design UN headquarters barred from U. S.

Soviet composer Dmitri Shostakovich not allowed outside of New York on his U. S. visit.

The main reason for the American Iron Curtain is made clear in one tiny sentence. Here it is:

There was an American trade union delegation in the Soviet Union in May of this year. They reported they saw no signs of war preparation in the country.

Still Stall Bail For Non-Citizens; Hold Pakistanis

(Continued from Page 3)

held without bail a group of 30 Pakistan seamen.

These seamen, jailed while waiting to sign on ships, charged in a memorandum filed on their behalf by attorney Blanch Freedman that their detention and denial of freedom on bail was a gross act of racial discrimination. None of them is charged, as were the 39 McCarran victims, with political heresy. They are merely listed as Moslems and "of the Indian race."

They charged Attorney General McGrath with an "abuse of power" in refusing to free them on reasonable bail until they could find berths on ships and depart from the United States voluntarily.

Federal Judge Gregory F. Noonan, after a hearing in chambers, rejected the Pakistan sailors' plea, stating: "I find from the papers before me no abuse of power." The sailors were returned to the Ellis Island prison pen.

When William B. Chevas, attorney for Tarazona, asked for an immediate hearing of argument for acceptance of bail posted for his client, prosecutor Sexton said it would take him "sometime to get the file" on the case.

Chevas said he saw no reason for the stalling other than to extend the illegal imprisonment of Tarazona. The Immigration Service, he said, did not seem to have any trouble getting the file when it gave Tarazona only two hours

notice to surrender when his original bail was revoked.

Judge Weinberg gave the prosecutor until Thursday to explain why the Immigration Service had refused to accept the bail posted by Mrs. Tarazona.

Carol King, general counsel for the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, was prepared to argue the Bittelman writ. The government announced it was ready, too. But Weinberg discovered his calendar was jammed with other cases and he recessed the Bittelman hearing until today, 10:30 a.m.

Baltimore '4'

(Continued from Page 1)

defense of their motion for a reduction in bail. They each declared that they had never advocated or conspired to advocate the overthrow of the government by force and violence. Meyers declared that U. S. Commissioner Ernest Volkart should himself be in the dock on charges of perjury. Volkart had told the court earlier that Meyers and the other defendants had been given an opportunity to secure attorneys. Meyers said this was not true. Wood complained that they had been rebuffed every time they asked for an opportunity to consult an attorney.

"You will get plenty of chance to see an attorney," the marshal said, according to Wood.

Wood continued: "We sure did have a chance, later. They arrested our attorney and put him in jail with us."

Andy Onda Rips Gov't 'Sedition' Case to Shreds

(Continued from Page 1)

until death before I give up the right to think and to speak as my conscience dictates."

Onda told the jury that he wanted them to remember that he was not on trial for any "seditious acts."

"This is a political trial. It is a propaganda trial that is serving an evil purpose in Pittsburgh today."

Onda, a husband and father, said that he loved his family as dearly as other men do. But he was not just fighting for himself and his little son.

"I know that the constitutional right of free speech for every American is at stake in this fight."

Onda's voice thundered through the courtroom as he compared the "sedition" trial to a trial of Catholics by the Ku Klux Klan or a trial of Negroes in the state of Mississippi.

He spoke of the prejudice that Judge Michael A. Musmanno and the Pittsburgh newspapers had been working up in the community.

"Without prejudice that there would not be any trial," he told the jury. "The prosecutor never presented any evidence of 'sedition' by Onda and Dolsen, they rely only on prejudice to get a conviction."

Onda emphasized the utter absence of evidence against himself and Dolsen.

"The prosecutor spent months trying to cover up the fact that he hadn't any evidence of 'sedition' against us. He hadn't one word of such evidence."

Onda asked then why the prosecutor's witnesses failed to produce a single witness to testify that Onda or Dolsen had ever "advocated" the "overthrow of the government by force and violence."

The reason was simple, Onda continued. The prosecutor had no such evidence. He had only prejudice instead.

Onda pointed out that the witnesses Charles Baxter and Matt Cvetic had testified that pamphlet writing was part of Onda's duties in the Communist Party.

"Why then were these pamphlets not introduced as the prosecutor's exhibits?" Onda asked the jury.

"The reason is simple, because they did not advocate the overthrow of the Government by force and violence."

These pamphlets actually urged peace, equal rights for Negroes, food and work for the unemployed and civil rights for all Americans.

Onda pointed out that the prosecutor believes that Communists are not entitled to civil rights. The eight months' trial makes that very plain.

Prosecutor Loran Lewis, however, told the court today that the "right of free speech" protects politicians who advocate the hanging of Communists.

Such a "hanging speech" was made last Thursday by U. S. Senator James Duff (former Governor) at the Pennsylvania departmental convention of the Legion at the William Penn Hotel two blocks from the court. Judge Musmanno who brought the "sedition" charges, sat by Duff's side as he spoke.

Defense counsel John T. McTernan asked the court to declare a mistrial because of these "orgies of anti-Communist propaganda" in the vicinity of the trial court.

"The junior senator from Pennsylvania advocates lynching Communists two blocks from the courthouse, where these defendants are being tried," declared McTernan. A fair trial is impossible in such an atmosphere.

Onda continues his argument tomorrow.

Begun Out on Bail After Fight; Gov't Holds Johnson

(Continued from Page 3)

nied on behalf of these people."

The climax of the ordeal came after Blinder said that he thought that Miss Symington was "non-compus mentis" (reference to her sanity). Cammer and Michael Begun, the other defense attorney, leaped from their feet in objection and forced an apology from Blinder.

Cammer then demanded that Commissioner Platt stop the testimony. "It is difficult to speak of this with restraint," Cammer said. "This witness has been subjected to an examination that has been sarcastic, impolite and cruel on a wide range of subjects in the face of the most incontrovertible and indisputable proof that this money is hers, good, hard American money which she has title to and which she offers as bail. This should end. This is disgraceful."

Gripping the table, Cammer charged that Blinder's tactics "are part of the government pattern to deny bail."

Begun's bail consisted of \$5,000 in government bearer bonds purchased by Miss Symington and Louis Frischkoff, an accountant-attorney, and \$5,000 in a teller's check from Mrs. Alice Begun, wife of the defendant.

In the Johnson hearing, Blinder tried to subject Mrs. Marion Bachrach, one of the 17 Smith Act victims to a similar ordeal. He asked her questions pertaining to membership in the Communist Party, how much time she spent in her "place of business," income tax returns and other irrelevant queries. To some of them, Mrs. Bachrach invoked her privileges under the Fifth Amendment and refused to answer on the grounds they would incriminate her and to others Cammer's objections were

sustained by Commissioner Platt. In one exchange with Mrs. Bachrach regarding a garment worker, Mrs. Dora Finger, who drew her life's savings of \$3,500 for bail, Blinder asked:

Q. How do you know Mrs. Finger exists?

A. I consider the \$3,500 proof of Mrs. Finger's existence.

Q. How do you know the money did not come from embezzlement, holdups or counterfeiters?

A. We have not been favored by embezzlers, robbers or counterfeiters.

Blinder in a snide aside said: "That's a matter of opinion."

Cammer's vigorous objection forced the remark to be stricken from the record.

The Commissioner finally submitted to government demands against acceptance of bail with the weird argument that the "messenger" who brought the money to Mrs. Bachrach on behalf of the lenders had not been identified or certified as "existence."

Bail for Johnson was offered by Waldo Salt, a writer, who offered a \$2,000 certified check; \$1,000 from Milton Ost, a friend, NYC; \$500 from Johnson's former classmate, Rev. Marion Frenyear, a Congressionalist pastor of South Hartford, N. Y.; and \$6,500 from Mrs. Bachrach who listed the contributors as Norman Berkowitz, \$1,000; Sidney Harris, \$1,000; Mrs. Finger, \$3,500 and Ralph Dworkin, \$1,000.

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The Night When Mother Bloor Spoke 'Unprepared' on Whitman

By WALTER LOWENFELS

On May 23, 1946, the National Maritime Union Hall in Philadelphia was jammed with a thousand people come to celebrate Walt Whitman's birthday. It was close to 9 p.m. The program of skits, songs, poetry reading was under way. But the visiting speaker had not yet appeared. It was the night of the nation-wide railroad strike.

Looking over the faces in the hall (I was chairman), I saw Mother Bloor sitting in one of the front rows.

As the next act went on, I consulted with the committee in charge. They agreed to have Mother speak. But was she prepared?

"Of course not," I said. "But Mother is always prepared to speak about Walt Whitman."

"But will she do it?"

With the committee's approval, I squeezed in beside Mother, and whispered to her while the show was going on.

She nodded "Yes." In a few moments she was holding the big audience engrossed as she gave a 40-minute talk on Walt Whitman.

People who were there talked for days about the inspiration they got from her personal reminiscences of Whitman when she was a child, and the way she brought out his essential message of joy in the common people.

Now we are burying Mother in Harleigh Cemetery in Camden, a few feet away from where Walt Whitman lies. Those who heard Mother speak year after year at the Whitman celebrations will remember how she pointed out that she had her final resting place selected.

"Don't be sad," she used to warn. "I want you all to come and visit me, particularly the children, the way we are visiting Walt Whitman today."

And then she would recite aloud her favorite poem from the Whitman she knew and loved so well—The Mystic Trumpeter:

... I see the enslaved, the overthrown, the hurt, the oppressed of the whole earth;
I feel the measureless shame and humiliation of my race—it becomes all mine. . . .

Utter defeat upon me weighs—all lost! the foe victorious!
(Yet 'mid the ruins Pride colossal stands, unshaken to the last; Endurance, resolution to the last).

Now, trumpeter, for thy close

Vouchsafe a higher strain than any yet;

Sing to my soul—renew its languishing faith and hope;

Rouse up my slow belief—give me some vision of the future;

Give me, for once, its prophecy and joy.

O glad, exulting, culminating song!

A vigor more than earth's is in thy notes!

Marches of victory—man disenthralled—the conqueror at last!

Hymns to the universal God, from universal Man—all joy!

A reborn race appears—a perfect World, all joy!

Women and Men, in wisdom, innocence and health—all joy!

Riotous, laughing bacchanals, fill'd with joy!

War, sorrow, suffering gone—the rank earth purged—nothing but joy left!

The ocean fill'd with joy—the atmosphere all joy!

Joy! joy! in freedom, worship, love! Joy in the ecstasy of life!

Enough to merely be! Enough to breathe

Joy, Joy! all over Joy!

Like all the hundreds of thousands who knew and loved Mother, dozens of pictures of her in action spring to mind now. But amidst all her vast experience in working with and inspiring people, the picture that stands out in my mind, is Mother reciting her own creed in Whitman's words:

Joy! joy! all over joy!

She would repeat the last line, and talk about the source of this joy, and inspire us with that profound belief in the American people she shared with her favorite poet.

And it is not accidental that these two great American figures—one the poet of words; the other, the poet of action, lie so close together now in the earth they loved and served so well.

For it was not only unshakable confidence, based on scientific knowledge, in the people's ability to transform society that inspired Mother and kept her active to her last days.



MOTHER BLOOR

Protests Remove Amos'n Andy From Milwaukee Airwaves

Residents of Milwaukee, the home city of Blatz Beer, will be spared the spectacle of the "Amos 'n' Andy" television show at the conclusion of the current 13-week contract period, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has been informed by its Milwaukee branch.

Following protest by the branch, Russell Winnie, manager of Station WTMJ-TV, told Mrs. Ardie A. Halyard, president of the Milwaukee NAACP branch and the Blatz Brewing Co., sponsors of the "Amos 'n' Andy" show, of the station's decision to discontinue the program.

After writing a letter of protest to the station explaining the NAACP's objection to the show depicting Negroes as "inferior,

lazy, dumb and dishonest," Mrs. Halyard called a conference of sympathetic and cooperating organizations to consider a plan of action on a communitywide basis.

Among the organizations participating in the conference were the local units of the Urban League, YMCA, Jewish Council, American Federation of Labor, League of Women Voters, NAACP branch and youth council, and the Mayor's Commission on Human Rights.

In a letter of congratulations to Mrs. Halyard, Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, lauded the "effective job you did in Blatz' own backyard" and said it "should be an inspiration to all our branches to move ahead in the

fight against misrepresentation of the Negro in this "Amos 'n' Andy" television show."

Endorsement of the NAACP campaign has come also from the Laymen's Council of Mt. Olivet Baptist Church, one of Harlem's largest congregations. S. H. Fowler Sr., chairman of the council, wrote Mr. White giving assurance of "unstinted support and ardent determination to cooperate with you in this undertaking in every way."

The "Amos 'n' Andy" program, Mr. Fowler said, "is detrimental to good will among men and to the proper respect that should be given to the members of any race or racial group."

Why Tyrone Ducked 'Lydia Bailey'

Tyrone Power turned down the lead role in the 20th Century Fox movie "Lydia Bailey."

Power said he didn't want any more "costume picture" roles—people were tired of them, he said.

Here's what many others think, however:

Lydia Bailey is based on an historical novel dealing with the revolutionary overthrow of 18th Century British and French imperialism by native Haitians, whose



TYRONE POWER

heroic leaders were Negroes. In the book, although done by an apologist for early exploitation in America, three Negro leaders, King Dick, Toussaint L'Ouverture and Mirabeau, are compelling figures.

The film story has restricted the role of the leaders of the historic Negro kingdom in Haiti, providing only eight speaking parts for Negro actors. Nevertheless, the film story gives King Dick a sufficiently powerful role in the screen version to overshadow the artificial white "lead" in some parts of the picture.

With a talented and widely experienced Negro actor rumored to be scheduled for this part, old timers believe, actor Power let his artistic chauvinism show, shrinking from the risk of playing in a picture where a leading Negro actor might run off with the honors.

Furthermore, with all of its shortcomings, here was a film story in which Negro actors, cast in prominent roles, might get a crack at denting Hollywood's tradition against Negroes being portrayed with dignity and honor.

What 20th Century Fox brass will do with the script, now that Power has balked at a "dangerous" role for a white film hero, wasn't clear at the moment.

DOWN MEMORY LANE

"An honest man doesn't sell his conscience for money. An honest man does not share in Hearstian hysteria or wallow in a Peglerian pigsty."—Milton Krims, screen-writer shortly before he agreed to do the script for The Iron Curtain, a Hearstian film conceived in a Peglerian pigsty.

'WOMEN WITHOUT NAMES', MORE SEX AND SADISM

By MICHAEL VARY

At the close of the war, Italian movie-making flowered after years of fascist vulgarity. Spurred on by the strong resistance movement, such films as "Open City" and "Bicycle Thief" were based on real problems, real situations, real people.

Since then, the Marshall Plan has invaded Italy, and along with it crept the vulgarity of Hollywood. Hollywood demands sex, sadism and sensationalism. The Italian people demand socially important themes. The result is an attempt to make films with sex, sadism—and social significance.

Such an impossible combination is "Women Without Names" (at the World), starring Simone Simon, Francoise Rosay and Valentina Cortese; written produced and directed by Geza Radvanyi, and spoken in many languages.

"Women Without Names" is set in a detention camp outside Trieste. The inmates are women from all parts of Europe, with many different backgrounds, but with the common "crime" of having no identification papers. There is a prostitute from Paris, an insane Polish woman whom the Nazis had sent to front-line brothels, a lesbian stoolpigeon, a hard-bitten grandmother type, and the "heroine," a young woman who fled from Yugoslavia and was arrested in Trieste by a military police unit headed by an American MP.

It is apparent that these women committed no crime. Then why are they behind the high wall? Who put them there? "Women Without Names" never identifies the enemy. Indeed, the enemy is always the elusive identification paper. Never, heaven forbid, the Marshall Planners who run Italy today.

There is some talk, true, of the Yugoslav woman's husband who was murdered because he talked about freedom. And "politics"—the word—is mentioned again and again. But always it is equated with everything that people do in their social relations. Thus the murdered peace fighter is "in politics" just as much as those who murdered him.

The film concentrates its main



interest on the Yugoslav woman's pregnancy and her determination to escape so that the child will not be born behind barbed wire. There is the usual fanatic escape attempt, complete with hair-pulling, biting and scratching, reminiscent of Hollywood's product about women in prison. When the escape attempt will anyone be fooled by this overt attempt to picture these prison guards, and the Marshall Planners tempt is quelled, the camp commander invites the women into the main hall for tea (no kidding) and advises them that they're much better off in prison than in the cruel world outside.

Shades of Saypol and his medicos who advise that imprisonment benefits a heart ailment.

The camp commander and all the guards are polished gentlemen, the kindest you can find. But



who give them their orders, as benefactors and kind fathers of the poor, downtrodden, homeless women-without-a-country? Hardly!

"Women Without Names" is shot through with sex and sadism. The shocking scene of two lesbians fighting over possession of a young girl! The brutal picture of unattended childbirth, serving no purpose but to accustom audiences to human suffering until they can view it without concern or feeling.

The constant theme of "men, men, men" is posed as the one and only obsession of the women. They know they are unjustly jailed, and they want their freedom. But this search for freedom is inseparably identified with their search for men. What a travesty on the courage and understanding of the persecuted. What an insult to women.

All this is slightly varnished with socially "conscious" references to make the product more palatable to audiences who look to the films as a mirror of their lives, their problem, and their hopes for the future.

'SCOREBOARD' BACK MONDAY

Lester Rodney's sports column, "On the Scoreboard," will be back starting next Monday.



A. Popov as Rimsky-Korsakov and Alexander Borodin in the title role of "Mussorgsky" in a scene from the new Soviet film "Mussorgsky" which has its American premiere at the Stanley Theatre this Saturday, Aug. 18. A biographical study of the music and times of the Russian composer of "Boris Godunov," "Song of the Flea" and other operas, the film also shows Mussorgsky as the fiery and brilliant member and contemporary of Russia's "Big Five" in music who included Rimsky-Korsakov, Borodin, Balakirev and Cui.

Launch Drive To Elect Negro To N. Y. Court

Non-Partisan Nominating Conference Tom'w; ALP Backs Cops' Union Rights

A double-barrelled attack on the city administration's jimcrow and anti-union policies was delivered yesterday by American Labor Party and non-partisan leaders. A conference for the nomination and election of a Negro candidate for the New York Supreme Court bench in November was announced for tomorrow (Thursday) evening, Aug. 16, at 8 p.m., at the Hotel Theresa, 125 St. and Seventh Ave.

Sponsors of the non-partisan conference include the Rev. Edward D. McGowan, former Congressman Vito Marcantonio, Jacques Isler, Carl Lawrence, Josiah S. Evans, Jr., Samuel Korb and William H. Staves.

Mr. Lawrence, a staff writer of the Amsterdam News will preside. The sponsoring group declared in a statement that the election this fall of nine Supreme Court Justices in the metropolitan area "emphasizes the shocking fact that out of a total of 68 members of the Supreme Court bench there is not a single Negro."

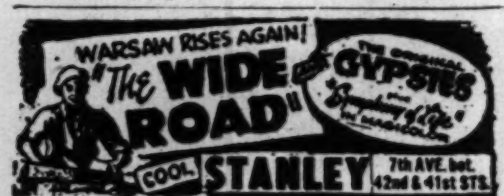
The committee said that it was confident that a drive similar to last year's non-partisan campaign which succeeded in placing a Negro as judge of the Court of General Sessions for the first time in history, would similarly achieve Negro representation on the State Supreme Court bench.

In another statement by Clifford T. McAvoy, ALP candidate for President of the City Council, Police Commissioner Thomas N. Monaghan was denounced for his anti-union threats against policemen who joined a union.

McAvoy said the ALP "will continue to uphold unqualifiedly the right of all city employees to join unions and to bargain collectively for higher wages and improved working conditions. We support the efforts by members of the Police Department to improve their families' living standards by joining together in a union."

Garment Workers Meet Vs. Smith Act

The Committee of Garment Workers to Repeal the Smith Act will hold a meeting of workers in that industry today (Wednesday), 6 p.m., at Malin Studio, 225 W. 46 St. William L. Patterson, national executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, will address the meeting.



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FORD WORKER DISCUSSES \$35 YEAR PAY

Says Truman Backs French Exploitation in Indo-China

DETROIT, Aug. 14 (LPH).—ism," the Ford committeeman Dave Pierce, Ford Local 600 committeeman from the Motor Building at the Ford River Rouge plant tells why the peoples of Asia fight against French imperialism and the Truman-Acheson-MacArthur policy.

In a letter which appeared in "Ford Facts," official organ of Local 600, Pierce points out that the average native in Indo-China makes \$35 a year. "They're the people Truman, Acheson, MacArthur and company want to see defeated in their fight against French imperialism and colonial-

ism," the Ford committeeman wrote. "We are put in a fine propaganda position," Pierce added, "when arguing with Russia before the civilized world."

With biting sarcasm, Pierce exposed the hypocrisy of American officialdom: "Thirty-five bucks for a year's work and we call the natives Communists because they are resisting their oppressors and exploiters. Think of a man working a year for the price of a good nickel-plated pop up toaster."

"So don't ask why those revolutionists in Indo-China fight so hard and win so many battles. They're fighting for a fuller life—freedom, security and civilization; for everything that's decent, and we haven't enough brains to be on their side."

Frisco AFL Paper Hits 'Meddling' Abroad

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—"Why not do your own knitting?" is the question raised editorially in a recent issue of Organized Labor, official organ of the San Francisco Building Trades Council.

The walkout climaxed a dispute that started last October at the expiration of the contract between Imperial and Local 234.

servants and our own people give more attention to making our own country a much better place to live in than is the case for most of our people at the present time?" the editorial asks.

Warning that "endless harm" and another world war may come from "meddling," it says "it ill becomes us to be continually talking about the shortcomings of people and government/s of other lands..."

3,000 Strike at 3 Tobacco Plants

MONTREAL, Aug. 14.—Nearly 3,000 employees of two Imperial Tobacco Co. plants in Montreal and one in Hamilton, Ont., went on strike today to back wage demands for a 20-cent hike.

The walkout climaxed a dispute that started last October at the expiration of the contract between Imperial and Local 234.

Ewing Hospital Scorns Racists, Names Negro Doctor to High Post

By JOHN HUDSON JONES

The Department of Hospitals yesterday announced the appointment of Dr. James Chambers, noted Negro physician, as Medical Superintendent of the James Ewing Hospital of the Memorial Center for Cancer and Allied Diseases.

This move however did not scotch the ugly charges of an anti-Negro petition reported to be circulated and signed by a score of doctors assigned to the Gouverneur Hospital urging Hospitals Commissioner Marcus D. Kogel not to appoint Dr. Chambers as the head man there.

The Hospitals and Medical Employees Union reported last week that several of the Gouverneur Hospital workers had called and reported seeing the petition. The Amsterdam News also reported that two doctors revealed the nature of the petition to its reporter.

One of the doctors charged that the petition originated with a doctor who wanted the job himself and seized upon the anti-Negro petition as a step to it.

Elliott Godoff, executive vice-

president of the hospital union demanded yesterday that the department "find out the circulators of this vicious petition and act against them." Godoff declared that yesterday appointment of Dr. Chambers was "good and should be followed by the appointment of more Negro physicians to post of responsibility."

The anti-Negro petition he declared earlier was typical of what is happening to a majority of the Negro employees, "who he declared find it much harder than others to receive promotions."

Dr. Chambers is currently acting superintendent at the James Ewing Hospital. He is considered one of the best administrators in the department, and served as Deputy Medical Superintendent at Harlem Hospital for 10 years. He was acting superintendent at Metropolitan Hospital earlier this year.

It was learned that the department considered making him head at Sydenham Hospital in Harlem, but when several leading Harlem citizens protested that this move would make Sydenham a jimcrow set-up it was discarded.

Ridgway Ultimatum

(Continued from Page 1)
at the same time implying that his forces will resume all-out war unless the Koreans and Chinese accept his version of the present battle line as the truce buffer zone.

Gen. James Van Fleet put Ridgway's implication more directly with the boast that "maybe the 8th army and the air force will have to do it," when a correspondent told him, "We are waiting

for you to break that deadlock" at the Kaesong talks.

Van Fleet's assertion that the Korean army is "suffering, hurt, and needs peace" was in flat contradiction to Ridgway's explanation that he could not accept a 38th Parallel truce because that line is "indefensible." Neither general explained how a defeated and eager-for-peace foe made it necessary to move the truce line 30 miles into his territory.

Peking radio reaffirmed flatly tonight that the Korean and Chinese cease-fire negotiators "will not be forced into accepting the unjust and unreasonable demands of the United Nations for an armistice line based on the present battle front."

It said: "It is clear that these adjustments mean very little. The fantastic idea that the whole battle zone must be in North Korea is completely rejected by the Korean and Chinese delegations."

"It is impossible even to discuss such adjustments when the Americans consider that all such adjustments must be within North Korean territory."

"The Korean and Chinese have been patient and reasonable in their attitude and will not be forced into accepting the unjust and unreasonable demands, whatever blustering may come from Ridgway's headquarters and Washington."

Mother Bloor

(Continued from Page 1)
spirituals and other appropriate songs.

In the background, a smiling photograph of the valiant woman fighter was framed against a huge flag of her country—the United States, whose tradition and history she has become an eloquent part of.

Her body was viewed by upward of 7,000 in the four-hour period leading to the services, which were attended by over 3,000. Among the many messages received was one from Helen Keller, the internationally famous blind humanist: "Mother Bloor has left an enduring monument in the hearts of those who knew her, for her brave true spirit and gratitude, for her tireless service to the unfortunate and submerged of mankind."

Harry Pollitt, British Communist Party leader wired that Mother Bloor's death was "an irreparable loss to American labor and the progressive movement."

From Canada, Tim Buck, on behalf of the national committee of the Labor Progressive Party, wired, "Salute and farewell to a heroine of the North American working people in whose heart burns the Communist flame of love for all of mankind."

As the evening wore on, workers continued to bring in scores of floral wreaths.

An indication of Mother Bloor's

tremendous popularity and her role as a working class leader came when an old New York patrolman was heard telling a woman, "Oh, I remember Mother Bloor from the old Hippodrome days."

A minor demonstration occurred as scores rushed to greet Isadore Begun when he entered fresh from his release on bail from the Federal House of Detention.

The farewell services were conducted by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, old friend and comrade of Mother Bloor.

Few tears of grief were shed and this recalled the epitaph spoken for Julia Wayland, old time socialist friend of Eugene Debs and militant fighter at the time Mother Bloor began waging her lifelong struggle for women and labor.

"We share no tears of grief; grief is for the naked lives of those who have made the world no better."

Funeral services were to be held at 8 p.m. The funeral cortege to the cemetery at Camden, N. J., will start this morning.

Clear Delany Kin

William Delany, 29-year-old nephew of Judge Hubert T. Delany was cleared of phony assault charges lodged against him after two Harlem cops beat him up May 25. Delany, a cripple, arrested and manhandled by Patrolman Thomas McCormack of the 32nd Precinct was cleared by Felony Court Magistrate Samuel Orr last week.

We of Staten Island mourn
MOTHER BLOOR'S DEATH

in a special way and we pledge to build a Living
Memorial, a Staten Island Contingent with many
leaders worthy to be called her children



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